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AN

# ICELANDIC PRIMER

WITH

*GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY*

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A.

*SECOND EDITION*

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE want of a short and easy introduction to the study of Icelandic has been felt for a long time—in fact, from the very beginning of that study in England. The *Icelandic Reader*, edited by Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell, in the Clarendon Press Series, is a most valuable book, which ought to be in the hands of every student; but it still leaves room for an elementary primer. As the engagements of the editors of the Reader would have made it impossible for them to undertake such a work for some years to come, they raised no objections to my proposal to undertake it myself. Meanwhile, I found the task was a more formidable one than I had anticipated, and accordingly, before definitely committing myself to it, I made one final attempt to induce Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell to take it off my hands; but they very kindly encouraged me to proceed with it; and as I myself thought that an Icelandic primer, on the lines of my Anglo-Saxon one, might perhaps be the means of inducing some students of Old English to take up Icelandic as well, I determined to go on.

In the spelling I have not thought it necessary to adhere strictly to that adopted in the Reader, for the editors have themselves deviated from it in their *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, in the way of separating *ø* from *ö*, etc. My own

principle has been to deviate as little as possible from the traditional spelling followed in normalized texts. There is, indeed, no practical gain for the beginner in writing *tīme* for *tīmi*, discarding *ð*, etc., although these changes certainly bring us nearer the oldest MSS., and cannot be dispensed with in scientific works. The essential thing for the beginner is to have *regular* forms presented to him, to the exclusion, as far as possible, of isolated archaisms, and to have the defective distinctions of the MSS. supplemented by diacritics. I have not hesitated to substitute (˘) for (˙) as the mark of length; the latter ought in my opinion to be used exclusively—in Icelandic as well as in Old English and Old Irish—to represent the actual accents of the MSS.

In the grammar I have to acknowledge my great obligations to Noreen's *Altisländische Grammatik*, which is by far the best Icelandic grammar that has yet appeared—at least from that narrow point of view which ignores syntax, and concentrates itself on phonology and inflections.

The texts are intended to be as easy, interesting, and representative as possible. With such a language, and such a master of it as Snorri to choose from, this combination is not difficult to realise. The beginner is indeed to be envied who makes his first acquaintance with the splendid mythological tales of the North, told in an absolutely perfect style. As the death of Olaf Tryggvason is given in the Reader only from the longer recension of the *Heimskringla*, I have been able to give the shorter text, which is admirably suited for the purposes of this book. The story of Auðun is not only a beautiful one in itself, but, together with the preceding piece, gives a vivid idea of the Norse ideal of the kingly



character, which was the foundation of their whole political system. As the Reader does not include poetry (except incidentally), I have added one of the finest of the Eddaic poems, which is at the same time freest from obscurity and corruption—the song of Thor’s quest of his hammer.

In the glossary I have ventured to deviate from the very inconvenient Scandinavian arrangement, which puts *þ, æ, œ* right at the end of the alphabet.

I have to acknowledge the great help I have had in preparing the texts and the glossary from Wimmer’s *Oldnordisk Læsebog*, which I consider to be, on the whole, the best reading-book that exists in any language. So excellent is Wimmer’s selection of texts, that it was impossible for me to do otherwise than follow him in nearly every case.

In conclusion, it is almost superfluous to say that this book makes no pretension to originality of any kind. If it contributes towards restoring to Englishmen that precious heritage—the old language and literature of Iceland—which our miserably narrow scheme of education has hitherto defrauded them of, it will have fulfilled its purpose.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,  
February, 1886.



# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
GRAMMAR . . . . .	I
TEXTS :	
I. Thor . . . . .	43
II. Thor and Utgarðaloki . . . . .	44
III. Balder. . . . .	53
IV. Death of Balder . . . . .	54
V. Hēðinn and Hogni . . . . .	58
VI. Death of Olaf Tryggvason . . . . .	60
VII. Auðun . . . . .	70
VIII. Þrymskviða . . . . .	77
NOTES . . . . .	83
GLOSSARY . . . . .	87
PROPER NAMES . . . . .	109



# GRAMMAR.

1. THIS book deals with Old Icelandic in its classical period, between 1200 and 1350.

## PRONUNCIATION.

2. The Icelandic alphabet was founded on the Latin, with the addition of *þ* and *ð*, and of the modified letters *ǣ*, *ǿ*, *ǫ*, which last is in this book written *ö*, *ǫ*.

## VOWELS.

3. The vowel-letters had nearly the same values as in Old English. Long vowels were often marked by ('). In this book long vowels are regularly marked by (̄)<sup>1</sup>. The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.):—

a	as in	mann (G)	halda ( <i>hold</i> )
ā	„	father	rað ( <i>advice</i> )
e	„	été (F.)	gekk ( <i>went</i> )
ē <sup>2</sup>		. . .	lēt ( <i>let pret.</i> )
ǣ	„	men	menn ( <i>men</i> )

<sup>1</sup> Note that the longs of *ǣ*, *ǿ* are written *æ*, *ø* respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Where no keyword is given for a long vowel, its sound is that of the corresponding short vowel lengthened.

æ	as in	there	sær ( <i>sea</i> )
i	„	fini (F.)	mikill ( <i>great</i> )
ī		...	lītill ( <i>little</i> ) [x:]
o	„	beau (F.)	orð ( <i>word</i> )
ō	„	...	tōk ( <i>took</i> )
ø	„	not	hond ( <i>hand</i> )
ö	„	peu (F.)	kömr ( <i>comes</i> )
œ		...	fœra ( <i>bring</i> )
ö	„	peur (F.)	göra ( <i>make</i> )
u	„	sou (F.)	upp ( <i>up</i> )
ū		...	hūs ( <i>house</i> )
y	„	tu (F.)	systir ( <i>sister</i> )
ȳ		...	lȳsa ( <i>shine</i> )
au	„	haus (G.)	lauss ( <i>loose</i> )
ei	=	ē + i	bein ( <i>bone</i> )
ey	=	ē + y	leysa ( <i>loosen</i> )

4. The unaccented *i* in *systir*, etc. (which is generally written *e* in the MSS.) probably had the sound of *y* in *pity*, which is really between *i* and *e*. The unacc. *u* in *fōru* (they went), etc. (which is generally written *o* in the MSS.) probably had the sound of *oo* in *good*.

Note that several of the vowels go in pairs of *close* and *open*, thus :

*close* : e ē o ō ö œ.

*open* : ɛ æ ø - ö -.

## CONSONANTS.

5. Double consonants followed by a vowel must be pronounced really double, as in Italian. Thus the *kk* in *drekk*a (to drink) must be pronounced like the *kc* in *bookcase*, while the *k* in *dręki* (dragon) is single, as in *booking*. When final (or followed by another cons.) double cons. are pronounced

long, as in *mun* (mouth *acc.*), *hamarr* (hammer *nom.*), *steinn* (stone *nom.*), distinguished from *mun* (will *vb.*), and the accusatives *hamar*, *stein*.

6. *k* and *g* had a more front (palatal) sound before the front vowels *e*, *ɛ*, *i*, *ö*, *ø*, *y* and their longs, as also before *j*, as in *kenna* (known), *keyra* (drive), *göra* (make), *liggja* (lie).

7. *kkj*, *ggj* were probably pronounced simply as double front *kk*, *gg*, the *j* not being pronounced separately.

8. *f* had initially the sound of our *f*, medially and finally that of *v*, as in *gefa* (give), *gaf* (gave), except of course in such combinations as *ft*, where it had the sound of *f*.

9. *g* was a stopped (back or front—guttural or palatal) cons. initially and in the combination *ng*, the two *g*'s in *ganga* (go) being pronounced as in *go*. It had the open sound of G. *g* in *sagen* medially before the back vowels *a*, *o*, *ɔ*, *u*, and all cons. except *j*, and finally:—*saga* (tale), *dægum* (with days); *sagði* (he said); *lag* (he lay). Before the front vowels and *j* it had the sound of G. *g* in *liegen*, or nearly that of *j* (our *y*), as in *seggir* (says), *segja* (to say).

10. Before voiceless cons. (*t*, *s*) *g* seems to have been pronounced *k*, as in *sagt* (said), *dags* (day's).

11. The *g* was always sounded in the combination *ng*, as in *single*, not as in *singer*.

12. *h* was sounded before *j* in such words as *hjarta* (heart) much as in E. *hue* (= *hju*). *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, *hv* probably represented voiceless *l*, *n*, *r*, *w* respectively, *hv* being identical with E. *wh*: *hlaupa* (leap), *hnīga* (bend), *hringr* (ring), *hvat* (what).

13. *j* is not distinguished from *i* in the MSS. It had the sound of E. *y* in *young*: *jörð* (earth), *setja* (to set).

14. *p* in *pt* probably had the sound of *f*: *lopt* (air).

✓ 15. *r* was always a strong point trill, as in Scotch.

16. *s* was always sharp.

17. **v** (which was sometimes written *u* and *w*) had the sound of E. *w*: *vel* (well), *hoggva* (hew).

18. **z** had the sound of *ts*: *bęztr* (best).

19. **þ** and **ð** were used promiscuously in the older MS., the very oldest using **þ** almost exclusively. In Modern Icelandic **þ** is written initially to express the sound of E. hard *th*, **ð** medially and finally to express that of soft *th*; as there can be no doubt that this usage corresponds with the old pronunciation, it is retained in this book: *þing* (parliament), *faðir* (father), *við* (against). In such combinations as *þð* the **ð** must of course be pronounced **þ**.

### STRESS.

20. The stress (accent) is always on the first syllable.<sup>v</sup>

## PHONOLOGY.

### VOWELS.

21. The vowels are related to one another in different ways, the most important of which are *mutation* (umlaut), *fracture* (brechung), and *gradation* (ablaut).

### Mutation.

22. The following changes are *i*-mutations (caused by an older *i* or *j* following, which has generally been dropped)<sup>1</sup>:

**a** (ǫ) . . **e**:—*mann* (man *acc.*), *męnn* (men); *hęnd* (hand), *hęndr* (hands).

**ā** . . **æ**:—*māl* (speech), *mæla* (speak).

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<sup>1</sup> Many of the *i*'s which appear in derivative and inflectional syllables are late weakenings of *a* and other vowels, as in *bani* (death)=Old-English *bana*; these do not cause mutation.



e (ja, jǫ) . . i:—*verðr* (worth), *virða* (estimate).

u (o) . . y:—*fullr* (full), *fylla* (to fill) ; *lopt* (air), *lypta* (lift).

ū . . ȳ:—*brūn* (eyebrow), pl. *brȳnn*.

o . . ö:—*koma* (to come), *kömr* (comes).

ō . . œ:—*för* (went), *færa* (bring).

au . . ey:—*lauss* (loose), *leysa* (loosen).

jū (jō) . . ȳ:—*sjükr* (sick), *sȳki* (sickness) ; *ljōsta* (strike), *lj̄str* (strikes).

23. The change of *a* into *ɛ* is sometimes the result of a following *k*, *g*, or *ng*, as in *dęgi* dat. sg. of *dagr* (day), *tękinn* (taken), *gęnginn* (gone), inf. *taka*, *ganga*. *i* appears instead of *e*, and *u* instead of *o* before a nasal followed by another cons. : cp. *binda* (to bind), *bundinn* (bound) with *bresta* (burst) ptc. prt. *brostinn*.

24. There is also a *u*-mutation, caused by a following *u*, which has often been dropped :

a . . ɔ:—*dagr* (day) dat. pl. *dɔgum* ; *land* (land) pl. *lɔnd*.

25. Unaccented *ɔ* becomes *u*, as in *sumur* pl. of *sumar* (summer), *kęlluðu* (they called), infin. *kalla*.

### Fracture.

26. The only vowel that is affected by fracture is *e* : when followed by original *a* it becomes *ja*, when followed by original *u* it becomes *jɔ*, as in *jarðar* gen. of *jǫrð* (earth)<sup>1</sup>. When followed by original *i*, the *e* is, of course, mutated to *i*, as in *skildir* plur. nom. of *skjöldr* (shield), gen. *skjaldar*.

### Gradation.

27. By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—

a . . ō:—*fara* (go) pret. *för*, whence by mut. *fara* (bring).

<sup>1</sup> Cp. German *erde*.

**e** (i, ja) . . **a** . . **u** (o):—*bresta* (burst), prt. *brast*, prt. pl. *brustu*, ptc. prt. *brostinn*; *finna* (find), *fundinn* (found ptc.), *fundr* (meeting).

**e** . . **a** . . **ā** . . **o**:—*stela* (steal), prt. *stal*, prt. pl. *stālu*, ptc. prt. *stolinn*.

**e** . . **a** . . **ā** . . **e**:—*gefa* (give), *gaf* (he gave), *gāfu* (they gave), *gefinn* (given), *gjǫf* (gift), *u*-fracture of *gef*-, *gæfa* (luck) mut. of *gāf*-.

**ī** . . **ei** . . **i**:—*skīna* (shine), *skein* (he shone), *skinu* (they shone). *sōl-skin* (sunshine).

**jū** (jō) . . **au** . . **u** . . **o**:—*ljūga* (tell a lie), prt. *laug*, prt. pl. *lugu*, ptc. prt. *loginn*. *lygi* (lie *subst.*) mut. of *lug*-. *skjōta* (shoot), *skjōtr* (swift), *skotinn* (shot ptc.), *skot* (shot *subst.*).

### Other changes.

**28.** All final vowels are long in accented syllables: *þā* (then), *nū* (now).

**29.** Inflectional and derivative vowels are often dropt after long accented vowels: cp. *ganga* (to go) with *fā* (to get), the dat. plurals *knjām* (knees) with *hūsum* (houses).

**30.** Vowels are often lengthened before *l*+cons.: *hālf*r (half *adj.*), *fōlk* (people); cp. *fōlginn* (hidden) with *brostinn* (burst ptc.).

### CONSONANTS.

**31.** *v* is dropped before *o* and *u*: *vaxa* (to grow), prt. *ōx*, *vinna* (to win), *unninn* (won ptc.), *svelta* (to starve), *soltinn* (starved, hungry).

Final *r* is often assimilated to a preceding cons.

**32.** *\*-lr*, *\*-nr*, *\*-sr* always become *-ll*, *-nn*, *-ss* after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *stōll* (chair *nom.*), acc. *stōl*, *steinn* (stone *nom.*), acc. *stein*, *vīss* (wise *masc. nom. sg.*), *vīs* *fem. nom.*

sg., and in unacc. syllables, as in the masc. sg. nominatives *mikill* (great), fem. *mikil*, *borinn* (carried), fem. *borin*, *ýmiss* (various) fem. *ýmis*.

**33.** Words in which *l*, *n*, *r*, *s* are preceded by a cons. drop the *r* entirely, as in the masc. nominatives *jarl* (earl), *hrafu* (raven), *viðr* (wise), *þurs* (giant), *lax* (salmon).

**34.** If *l* and *n* are preceded by a short accented vowel, the *r* is generally kept, as in *stefr* (steals), *vinr* (friend), *sr* becoming *ss*, as elsewhere.

**35.** *r* is kept after *ll*, and generally after *nn*, as in the masc. nom. *allr* (all), and in *brænnr* (burns).

**36.** *z* often stands for *ðs* as well as *ts*, as in *þér þykkizk* (ye seem) = \**þykkirð-sk*, *Vest-firzkr* (belonging to the West Firths) = \**firðskr* (*firðr*, firth).

**37.** Inflectional *t* is generally doubled after a long accented vowel: *fār* (few) neut. *fātt* (cp. *allr* 'all,' neut. *allt*), *sā* (I saw), *sātt* 'thou sawest.'

## INFLECTIONS.

### NOUNS.

**38. Gender.** There are three genders in Icelandic—masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender is partly natural, partly grammatical, generally agreeing with the gender in Old English. Compound words follow the gender of their last element.

**39. Strong and Weak.** All weak nouns end in a vowel in the nom. sg. and in most of the other cases as well. Most strong nouns end in a cons. in the nom. sg.

**40. Cases.** There are four cases—nominative, accusative, dative, genitive. All nouns (except a few contractions) have the gen. pl. in *-a* (*fiska*, of fishes), and the dat. pl. in *-um* (*fiskum*). All strong masculines (*fiskr*) and some strong

feminines (*brūðr*, bride) take *r*<sup>1</sup> in the nom. sg. Most strong feminines show the bare root in the nom. sg. with *u*-mutation, if possible (*āst*, favour, *för*, journey). The nom. pl. of all strong masc. and fem. nouns ends in *r* (*fiskar*, *āstir*). The acc. pl. of fem. nouns is the same as the nom. pl. (*āstir*). The acc. pl. of masc. strong nouns always ends in a vowel (*fiska*). The plur. nom. and acc. of neuters is the same as the sing. nom. and acc., except that in the plur. nom. and acc. they take *u*-mutation, if possible (*hūs*, houses, *lond*, lands).

41. The declensions are most conveniently distinguished by the acc. plur.

### Strong Masculines.

#### (1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fisk-r ( <i>fisk</i> )	fisk-ar
<i>Acc.</i> fisk	fisk-a
<i>Dat.</i> fisk-i	fisk-um
<i>Gen.</i> fisk-s	fisk-a

42. So also *heimr* (home, world); *konungr* (king); *Þórr* (Thor), acc. *Þór*, gen. *Þórs*; *steinn* (stone), acc. *stein*, gen. *steins*, pl. nom. *steinar*; *hrafn* (raven), acc. *hrafn*, pl. nom. *hrafnar*; *þurs* (giant), acc. gen. *þurs*, pl. nom. *þursar*.

43. Dissyllables in *-r*, *-l*, *-n* generally throw out the preceding vowel before a vowel-inflection: *hamarr* (hammer), dat. *hamri*; *jǫtunn* (giant), pl. nom. *jǫtnar*. *ketill* (kettle) and *lykill* (key) show unmutated vowels in the contracted forms, as in the acc. plur. *katla*, *lukla*.

44. Some nouns of this decl. take *-ar* in the gen. sing., especially proper names, such as *Hākon*, gen. *Hākonar*.

<sup>1</sup> Subject, of course, to the assimilations described above.

45. Some nouns add *v* before vowels: *sær* (sea), gen. *sævar*.

46. The dat. sometimes drops the *i*: *sæ* (sea), *þór*. *dagr* (day) mutates its vowel in the dat. *dęgi*.

47. Nouns in *-ir* keep the *i* in the sing., and drop it in the plur.:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	helli-r ( <i>cave</i> )	helli-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	helli	helli-a
<i>Dat.</i>	helli	helli-um
<i>Gen.</i>	helli-s	helli-a

48. So also a number of proper names, such as *Skrýmir*, *þórir*.

### (2) i-plurals.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	stað-r ( <i>place</i> )	stað-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	stað	stað-i
<i>Dat.</i>	stað	stað-um
<i>Gen.</i>	stað-ar	stað-a

49. So also *grípr* (precious thing), *salr* (hall).

50. *gęstr* (guest) takes *-i* in the dat sg., and *-s* in the gen. sg.

51. Those ending in *g* or *k* (together with some others) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *þękk* (bench), *þękk*, *þękk*, *þękkjar*; *þękkir*, *þękki*, *þękkjum*, *þękkja*. So also *męrgr* (marrow), *streng* (string).

### (3) u-plurals.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	skjöld-r ( <i>shield</i> )	skild-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	skjöld	skjöld-u
<i>Dat.</i>	skild-i	skjöld-um
<i>Gen.</i>	skjald-ar	skjald-a

52. So also *vǫndr* (twig), *vǫllr* (plain), *viðr* (wood). *áss* (god) has plur. nom. *æsir*, acc. *āsu*. *sonr* (son) has dat. sg. *syni*, plur. nom. *synir*. It regularly drops its *r* of the nom. in such compounds as *Tryggva-son* (son of Tryggvi).

(4) **r-plurals.**

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fōt-r ( <i>foot</i> )	fœt-r
<i>Acc.</i> fōt	fœt-r
<i>Dat.</i> fœt-i	fōt-um
<i>Gen.</i> fōt-ar	fōt-a

53. So also *fingr* (finger), gen. *fingrar*, pl. *fingr*; *vetr* (winter), pl. *vetr*. *maðr* (man) is irregular: *maðr*, *mann*, *manni*, *manns*; *menn*, *menn*, *monnum*, *manna*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> faðir ( <i>father</i> )	fœðr
<i>Acc.</i> fœður	fœðr
<i>Dat.</i> fœður	fœðrum
<i>Gen.</i> fœður	fœðra

54. So also *brōðir* (brother), pl. *bræðr*.

55. Pres. participles used as nouns follow this decl. in the pl., following the weak class in the sg.:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> bōndi ( <i>yeoman</i> )	bœndr
<i>Acc.</i> bōnda	bœndr
<i>Dat.</i> bōnda	bōndum
<i>Gen.</i> bōnda	bōnda

56. So also *frændi* (kinsman), pl. *frændr*.

## Strong Neuters.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> skip ( <i>ship</i> )	skip
<i>Acc.</i> skip	skip
<i>Dat.</i> skip-i	skip-um
<i>Gen.</i> skip-s	skip-a

57. So also *orð* (word), *land* (land) pl. *lond*, *sumar* (summer) pl. *sumur* (§ 25).

58. *mæn* (necklace), *kyn* (race), *grey* (dog) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *greyjum*. *hogg* (stroke) inserts *v* before a vowel: *hoggvi*. *knē* (knee), *knē*, *knē*, *knēs*; *knē*, *knē*, *kjām*, *knjā*. So also *trē* (tree).

59. *fē* (money) is contracted: gen. *ffjār*, dat. *fē*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> kvæði ( <i>poem</i> )	kvæði
<i>Acc.</i> kvæði	kvæði
<i>Dat.</i> kvæði	kvæðum
<i>Gen.</i> kvæði-s	kvæða

60. So also *klæði* (cloth). Those in *k* insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *mērki* (mark), *mērkjum*, *mērkja*. So, also *rīki* (sovereignty).

## Strong Feminines.

(1) ar-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> gjøf ( <i>gift</i> )	gjaf-ar
<i>Acc.</i> gjøf	gjaf-ar
<i>Dat.</i> gjøf	gjøf-um
<i>Gen.</i> gjaf-ar	gjaf-a

61. So also *møn* (mane), *gjørð* (girdle), *ār* (oar).

62. *ā* (river) contracts: *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ār*; *ār*, *ār*, *ām*, *ā*.

63. Many take *-u* in the dat. sg.: *kęrling* (old woman), *kęrling*, *kęrlingu*, *kęrlingar*; *kęrlingar*, *kęrlingar*, *kęrlingum*, *kęrlinga*. So also *laug* (bath).

64. Those with a mutated root-vowel (or *i*) insert *j* in inflection: *ey* (island), *ey*, *eyju*, *eyjar*; *eyjar*, *eyjar*, *eyjum*, *eyja*. So also *Frigg*, *Hęl. męr* (maid), *mey*, *meyju*, *meyjar*; *meyjar*, *meyjar*, *meyjum*, *meyja*.

65.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	<i>Nom.</i> heið-r ( <i>heath</i> )	heið-ar
	<i>Acc.</i> heið-i	heið-ar
	<i>Dat.</i> heið-i	heið-um
	<i>Gen.</i> heið-ar	heið-a

(2) *ir*-plurals.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	<i>Nom.</i> tīð	tīð-ir
	<i>Acc.</i> tīð	tīð-ir
	<i>Dat.</i> tīð	tīð-um
	<i>Gen.</i> tīð-ar	tīð-a

66. So also *sorg* (sorrow), *skipun* (arrangement), *hofn* (harbour) pl. *hafnir*, and the majority of strong feminines.

67. Many have *-u* in the dat. sg.: *sól* (sun), *sól*, *sólu*, *sólar*; *sólar*, *sólar*, *sólum*, *sóla*. So also *jęrð* (earth), *stund* (period of time).

68. One noun has *r* in the nom. sg., following *heiðr* in the sg.: *brūðr* (bride), *brūði*, *brūði*, *brūðar*; *brūðir*, *brūðir*, *brūðum*, *brūða*.

(3) *r*-plurals.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	<i>Nom.</i> bōk ( <i>book</i> )	bœk-r
	<i>Acc.</i> bōk	bœk-r
	<i>Dat.</i> bōk	bōk-um
	<i>Gen.</i> bōk-ar	bōk-a



69. So also *nātt* (night) pl. *nætr*, *bót* (compensation) pl. *bætr*, *tǫnn* (tooth) gen. *tannar* pl. *tǫnnr*.

70. *hend* (hand) pl. *hendr* has dat. sg. *hendi*.

71. *kýr* (cow) has acc. *kū*, pl. *kýr*.

72. *brūn* (eyebrow) assimilates the *r* of the pl. : *brýnn*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> mōðir ( <i>mother</i> )	mœðr
<i>Acc.</i> mōður	mœðr
<i>Dat.</i> mōður	mœðrum
<i>Gen.</i> mōður	mœðra

73. So also *dóttir* (daughter) pl. *dætr*; *systir* (sister) pl. *systr*.

### Weak Masculines.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> bog-i ( <i>bow</i> )	bog-ar
<i>Acc.</i> bog-a	bog-a
<i>Dat.</i> bog-a	bog-um
<i>Gen.</i> bog-a	bog-a

74. So also *māni* (moon), *fēlagi* (companion).

75. *høfðingi* (chief) and some others insert *j* in inflection : *høfðingja*, *høfðingjar*, *høfðingjum*.

76. *lē* (scythe) is contracted ; its gen. sg. is *ljā*.

77. *oxi* (ox) has pl. *öxn*.

78. *herra* (lord) is indeclinable in the sg.

### Weak Neuters.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> hjart-a ( <i>heart</i> )	hjort-u
<i>Acc.</i> hjart-a	hjort-u
<i>Dat.</i> hjart-a	hjort-um
<i>Gen.</i> hjart-a	hjart-na

79. So also *auga* (eye).

## Weak Feminines.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	tung-a ( <i>tongue</i> )	tung-ur
<i>Acc.</i>	tung-u	tung-ur
<i>Dat.</i>	tung-u	tung-um
<i>Gen.</i>	tung-u	tung-na

80. So also *stjarna* (star) pl. *stjörnur*, *kirkja* (church), gen. plurals *stjarna*, *kirkna*.

<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	elli ( <i>old age</i> )
<i>Acc.</i>	elli
<i>Dat.</i>	elli
<i>Gen.</i>	elli

81. So also *glæði* (joy) and many abstract nouns.

82. *lygi* (falsehood) has pl. *lygar* ; so also *görsimi* (precious thing).

## ADJECTIVES.

83. Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak forms.

## Strong Adjectives.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ung-r ( <i>young</i> )	ung-t	ung
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-an	ung-t	ung-a
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-um	ung-u	ung-ri
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-s	ung-s	ung-rar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	ung-ir	ung	ung-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-a	ung	ung-ar
<i>Dat.</i>		ung-um	
<i>Gen.</i>		ung-ra	

84. So also *fagr* (fair), fem. *fagr*, neut. *fagrt*.

85. Some insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *nȳr* (new), *nȳjum*, *nȳjan*.

86. Some insert *v* before a vowel: *hār* (high), *hāvan*, *dökkur* (dark), *dökkvir*, *kykr* (alive), *kykvir*.

87. The *t* of the neut. is doubled after a long vowel: *nȳtt*, *hātt*. Monosyllables in *ð*, *dd*, *tt* form their neut. in *-tt*: *breiðr* (broad), *breitt*; *leiddr* (led), *leitt*. *gōðr* (good) has neut. *gott*. *sannr* (true) has neut. *satt*. In unaccented syllables or if a cons. precedes, *tt* is shortened to *t*: *kallaðr* (called), *kallat*; *blindr* (blind), *blint*, *harðr* (hard), *hart*, *fast* (firm), *fast*.

88. *l* and *n* assimilate a following *r*: *gamall* (old), fem. *gömul*, fem. acc. *gamla*, dat. *gamalli*. *vænn* (beautiful), gen. pl. *vænna*.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	mikill ( <i>great</i> )	mikit	mikil
<i>Acc.</i>	mikinn	mikit	mikla
<i>Dat.</i>	miklum	miklu	mikilli
<i>Gen.</i>	mikils	mikils	mikillar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	miklir	mikil	miklar
<i>Acc.</i>	mikla	mikil	miklar
<i>Dat.</i>		miklum	
<i>Gen.</i>		mikilla	

89. So also *litill* (little).

90. Dissyllables in *-inn* have *-it* in the neut., and *-inn* in the masc. sg. acc.: *lígin* (distinguished), *lígit*, *lígin*, pl. *lignir*. So also *kominn* (come).

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	annarr ( <i>other</i> )	annat	önnur
<i>Acc.</i>	annan	annat	aðra
<i>Dat.</i>	öðrum	öðru	annarri
<i>Gen.</i>	annars	annars	annarrar

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	aðrir	qnnur	aðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	aðra	qnnur	aðrar
<i>Dat.</i>	qðrum		
<i>Gen.</i>	annarra		

### Weak Adjectives.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	ung-u		
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-u		
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-u		
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-u		

92. So also *fagri*, *hāvi*, *mikli*, etc.

<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	yngri ( <i>younger</i> )	yngra	yngri
<i>Acc.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngri
<i>Dat.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngri
<i>Gen.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngri
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	yngri		
<i>Acc.</i>	yngri		
<i>Dat.</i>	yngrum		
<i>Gen.</i>	yngri		

93. So also all comparatives, such as *meiri* (greater), and pres. partic. when used as adjectives, such as *gefandi* (giving), dat. pl. *gefandum*.

### Comparison.

94. (1) with *-ari*, *-astr*: *rīkr* (powerful), *rīkari*, *rīkastr*; *gøfugr* (distinguished), *gøfgari*, *gøfgastr*.

95. (2) with *-ri*, *-str* and mutation : *langr* (long), *lengri*, *lengstr*; *stōrr* (big), *stærri*, *stærstr*; *ungr* (young), *ygri*, *yngstr*.

96. The following are irregular :

gamall ( <i>old</i> )	ellri	elztr
gōðr ( <i>good</i> )	betri	beztr
illr ( <i>bad</i> )	verri	verstr
lítill ( <i>little</i> )	minni	minstr
margr ( <i>many</i> )	fleiri	flestr
mikill ( <i>great</i> )	meiri	mestr

## NUMERALS.

97.

CARDINAL.

ORDINAL.

1. einn ( <i>one</i> )	fyrstr ( <i>first</i> )
2. tveir	annarr
3. þrír	þriði
4. fjōrir	fjōrði
5. fimm	fimmti
6. sex	sētti
7. sjau	sjaundi
8. átta	átti
9. níu	níundi
10. tíu	tíundi
11. ellifu	ellifti
12. tólf	tólfti
13. þrettán	þrettāndi
14. fjórtán	
15. fimmtán	
16. sextán	
17. sjaután	
18. átján	

## CARDINAL.

19. nījtān  
 20. tuttugu  
 21. einn ok tuttugu, etc.  
 30. þrīr tígir, etc.  
 100. tíu tígir  
 110. ellifu tígir  
 120. hundrað  
 1200. þúsund.

*einn* is declined like other adjectives:—

98.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Nom.</i>	einn	eitt	ein
<i>Acc.</i>	einn	eitt	eina
<i>Dat.</i>	einum	einu	einni
<i>Gen.</i>	eins	eins	einnar

It also has a pl. *einir*, *éinar*, *ein*; gen. *einna*, etc. in the sense of 'some.'

The next three show various irregularities.

99.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Nom.</i>	tveir	tvau	tvær
<i>Acc.</i>	tvā	tvau	tvær
<i>Dat.</i>	tveim		
<i>Gen.</i>	tveggja		

Similarly *báðir* (both):

100.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Nom.</i>	báðir	bæði	báðar
<i>Acc.</i>	báða	bæði	báðar
<i>Dat.</i>	báðum		
<i>Gen.</i>	beggja		

101.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Nom.</i>	þrír	þrjú	þrjár
<i>Acc.</i>	þrjá	þrjú	þrjár
<i>Dat.</i>	þrim		
<i>Gen.</i>	þriggja		

102.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Nom.</i>	fjórir	fjögur	fjórar
<i>Acc.</i>	fjóra	fjögur	fjórar
<i>Dat.</i>	fjórum		
<i>Gen.</i>	fjögurra		

103. The others are indeclinable up to *þrír tígir*, etc.; the *tígir* being declined regularly as a plural strong *u*-masculine: *tígir, tigu, tigum, tiga*.

104. *hundrað* is a strong neut.: *tvau hundruð* (240), *tvíim hundruðum*, etc. It governs the gen. (as also does *þúsund*): *fimm hundruð gólfa*, 'five (six) hundred chambers.'

105. *þúsund* is a strong *ir*-feminine: *tvær þúsundir* (2400).

106. *hundrað* and *þúsund* are rarely = 100 and 1000.

107. Of the ordinals *fyrstr* and *annarr* (§ 91) are strong, the others weak adjectives. *þriði* inserts a *j*: *þriðja*, etc.

## PRONOUNS.

108.	Personal.		
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ek (I)	þú (thou)	—
<i>Acc.</i>	mik	þik	sik (oneself)
<i>Dat.</i>	mér	þér	sér
<i>Gen.</i>	mín	þín	sín
<i>Dual Nom.</i>	vit	it	—
<i>Acc.</i>	okkr	ykkur	sik
<i>Dat.</i>	okkr	ykkur	sér
<i>Gen.</i>	okkar	ykkar	sín

<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	vēr ( <i>we</i> )	þēr ( <i>ye</i> )	—
<i>Acc.</i>	oss	yðr	sik ( <i>oneselves</i> )
<i>Dat.</i>	oss	yðr	sēr
<i>Gen.</i>	vār	yðar	sīn
	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hann ( <i>he</i> )	þat ( <i>it</i> )	hon ( <i>she</i> )
<i>Acc.</i>	hann	þat	hana
<i>Dat.</i>	honum	þvī	hēnni
<i>Gen.</i>	hans	þess	hēnnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þeir ( <i>they</i> )	þau	þær
<i>Acc.</i>	þā	þau	þær
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim		
<i>Gen.</i>	þeira		

109. *ek* was often suffixed to its verb, especially in poetry, being sometimes added twice over: *mætta-k* (I might), *sā-k-a-k* (I saw not; *a*=‘not’). So also *þū*: *er-tu* (art thou), *skalt-u* (shalt thou)=\**skalt-tu*.

### Possessive.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	minn ( <i>my</i> )	mitt	mīn
<i>Acc.</i>	minn	mitt	mīna
<i>Dat.</i>	mīnum	mīnu	minni
<i>Gen.</i>	mīns	mīns	minnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	mīnir	mīn	mīnar
<i>Acc.</i>	mīna	mīn	mīnar
<i>Dat.</i>	mīnum		
<i>Gen.</i>	minna		

110. So also *þinn* (thy), *sinn* (his, etc., reflexive).

111. *vārr*, *vārt*, *vār* (our) is regular: acc. masc. *vār*n, masc. plur. *vār*ir, *vā*ra, *vār*um, *vār*ra, etc.



	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	yðarr ( <i>your</i> )	yðart	yður
<i>Acc.</i>	yðarn	yðart	yðra
<i>Dat.</i>	yðrum	yðru	yðarri
<i>Gen.</i>	yðars	yðars	yðarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	yðrir	yður	yðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	yðra	yður	yðrar
<i>Dat.</i>		yðrum	
<i>Gen.</i>		yðarra	

112. So also *okkarr* (our two) and *ykkarr* (your two).

113. *hans* (his), *þess* (its), *hennar* (her), and *þeira* (their) are indeclinable.

### Demonstrative.

114.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	sā ( <i>that</i> )	þat	sū
<i>Acc.</i>	þann	þat	þā
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	þvī	þeiri
<i>Gen.</i>	þess	þess	þeirar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þeir	þau	þær
<i>Acc.</i>	þā	þau	þær
<i>Dat.</i>		þeim	
<i>Gen.</i>		þeira	

115. *hin*, *hitt*, *hin* (that) is inflected like *minn* (except that its vowel is short throughout): acc. masc. *hin*, plur. masc. *hinir*, *hina*, *hinum*, *hinna*.

116.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	þessi ( <i>this</i> )	þetta	þessi
<i>Acc.</i>	þenna	þetta	þessa
<i>Dat.</i>	þessum	þessu	þessi
<i>Gen.</i>	þessa	þessa	þessar

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þessir	þessi	þessar
<i>Acc.</i>	þessa	þessi	þessar
<i>Dat.</i>			
		þessum	
<i>Gen.</i>		þessa	

### Definite.

The prefixed definite article is declined thus :

117.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	inn	it	in
<i>Acc.</i>	inn	it	ina
<i>Dat.</i>	inum	inu	inni
<i>Gen.</i>	ins	ins	innar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	inir	in	inar
<i>Acc.</i>	ina	in	inar
<i>Dat.</i>			
		inum	
<i>Gen.</i>		inna	

118. When suffixed to its noun it undergoes various changes. In its monosyllabic forms it drops its vowel after a short (un-accented) vowel, as in *auga-t* (the eye), but keeps it after a long vowel, as in *ā-in* (the river), *trē-it* (the tree). The dissyllabic forms drop their initial vowel almost everywhere ; not, however, after the *-ar*, *-r*, of the gen. sg., nor in *menninir* (men, *nom.*), *menn-ina* (men, *acc.*). The *-m* of the dat. pl. is dropped before the suffixed *-num*.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	fiskr-inn	skip-it	gjǫf-in
<i>Acc.</i>	fisk-inn	skip-it	gjǫf-ina
<i>Dat.</i>	fiski-num	skipi-nu	gjǫf-inni
<i>Gen.</i>	fisks-ins	skips-ins	gjafar-innar

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	fiskar-nir	skip-in	gjafar-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	fiska-na	skip-in	gjafar-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	fisku-num	skipu-num	gjöfu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	fiska-nna	skipa-nna	gjafa-nna
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	bogi-nn	auga-t	tunga-n
<i>Acc.</i>	boga-nn	auga-t	tungu-na
<i>Dat.</i>	boga-num	auga-nu	tungu-nni
<i>Gen.</i>	boga-ns	auga-ns	tungu-nnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	bogar-nir	augu-n	tungur-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	boga-na	augu-n	tungur-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	bogu-num	augu-num	tungnu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	boga-nna	augna-nna	tungna-nna

## Relative.

119. The ordinary relative pron. is the indeclinable *er*, often preceded by *sā* : *sā er* = he who, who, *sū er* who fem.

## Interrogative.

120. The neut. *hvat* has gen. *hvers*, dat. *hvī*, which last is chiefly used as an adverb = 'why.'

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hvārr ( <i>which of two</i> )	hvārt	hvār
<i>Acc.</i>	hvārñ	hvārt	hvāra
<i>Dat.</i>	hvārum	hvāru	hvārri
<i>Gen.</i>	hvārs	hvārs	hvārrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	hvārir	hvār	hvārar
<i>Acc.</i>	hvāra	hvār	hvārar
<i>Dat.</i>	hvārum		
<i>Gen.</i>	hvārra		

122.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hverr ( <i>which, who</i> )	hvert	hver
<i>Acc.</i>	hvern	hvert	hverja
<i>Dat.</i>	hverjum	hverju	hverri
<i>Gen.</i>	hvers	hvers	hverrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	hverir	hver	hverjar
<i>Acc.</i>	hverja	hver	hverjar
<i>Dat.</i>	hverjum		
<i>Gen.</i>	hverra		

## Indefinite.

123. *einn-hverr, eitthvert, einhver* (some one) keeps an invariable *ein-* in the other cases, the second element being inflected as above.

124. *sumr* (some) is declined like an ordinary adjective.

125.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	nakkvarr ( <i>some</i> )	nakkvat	nökkur
<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvarn	nakkvat	nakkvara
<i>Dat.</i>	nökkurum	nökkuru	nakkvarri
<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvars	nakkvars	nakkvarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	nakkvarir	nökkur	nakkvarar
<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvara	nökkur	nakkvarar
<i>Dat.</i>	nökkurum		
<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvarra		

126.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	engi ( <i>none, no</i> )	ekki	engi
<i>Acc.</i>	engan	ekki	enga
<i>Dat.</i>	engum	engu	engri
<i>Gen.</i>	engis	engis	engrar

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	engir	engi	engar
<i>Acc.</i>	enga	engi	engar
<i>Dat.</i>			
		engum	
<i>Gen.</i>			
		engra	

127. In *hvār-tveggja* (each of the two, both) the first element is declined as above, the second is left unchanged.

## VERBS.

128. There are two classes of verbs, *strong* and *weak*. Strong verbs are conjugated partly by means of gradation, weak verbs by adding *ð* (*d*, *t*).

129. The *ð* of the 2 pl. is dropt before *þit* (ye two) and *pēr* (ye): *gefi þēr*, *gāfu þit*.

130. There is a middle voice, which ends in *-mk* in the 1 pers. sg. and pl., the rest of the verb being formed by adding *sk* to the active endings, *r* being dropt, the resulting *ts*, *ðs* being written *z* (§ 36): *kvezk* (active *kveðr* 'says'), *þu fekkzk* (*fekkt* 'gottest').

131. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *gefa* (give), which will show those endings which are common to all verbs:

## ACTIVE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1. gef	—	gef-a
2. gef-r	—	gef-ir
3. gef-r	—	gef-i
<i>pl.</i>		
1. gef-um	—	gef-im
2. gef-ið	—	gef-ið
3. gef-a	—	gef-i

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Preterite sg.</i>	1. gaf	gæf-a
	2. gaf-t	gæf-ir
	3. gaf	gæf-i
<i>pl.</i>	1. gāf-um	gæf-im
	2. gāf-uð	gæf-ið
	3. gāf-u	gæf-i
<i>Imperative sg.</i>	2 gef ;	
<i>pl.</i>	1 gef-um, 2 gef-ið.	
<i>Participle pres.</i>	gef-andi ;	
<i>pret.</i>	gef-inn.	
<i>Infin.</i>	gefa.	

## MIDDLE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. Sg.</i>	1. gef-umk	gef-umk
	2. gef-sk	gef-isk
	3. gef-sk	gef-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. gef-umk	gef-imk
	2. gef-izk	gef-izk
	3. gef-ask	gef-isk
<i>Pret. sg.</i>	1. gāf-umk	gæf-umk
	2. gaf-zk	gæf-isk
	3. gaf-sk	gæf-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. gāf-umk	gæf-imk
	2. gāf-uzk	gæf-izk
	3. gāf-usk	gæf-isk
<i>Impers. sg.</i>	2 gef-sk ;	
<i>pl.</i>	1 gef-umk, 2 gef-izk.	
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	gef-andisk ;	
<i>pret.</i>	gef-izk <i>neut.</i>	
<i>Infin.</i>	gef-ask.	

## Strong Verbs.

132. In the strong verbs the plur. of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. The 1 sg. pret. of the middle voice always has the vowel of the pl. pret. :

*gāfumk.* The pret. subj. has the vowel of the pret. indic. plur. mutated: *skaut* (he shot), *skutu* (they shot), *skyti* (he might shoot). But there is no mutation in verbs of the first conj.: *hljōpi*, inf. *hlaupa* (leap).

**133.** The pres. indic. sing. mutates the root-vowel in all three persons: *ek skýt*, *þū skýtr*, *hann skýtr*, infin. *skjöla* (shoot). *e* however is not mutated: *ek gef*, *þū gefr*. The inflectional *r* is liable to the same modifications as the *r* of nouns (§ 32): *skinn*, *vex*, infin. *skína* (shine), *vaxa* (grow).

**134.** Verbs in *ld* change the *d* into *t* in the 1, 3 sg. pret. indic. and in the imper. sg.: *heitt* (held), *halt* (hold!), infin. *halda*. *nd* becomes *tt*, and *ng* becomes *kk* under the same conditions: *binda* (bind), *ganga* (go), pret. *batt*, *gekk*, imper. *bitt*, *gakk*.

**135.** The *t* of the 2 sg. pret. indic. is doubled after a long accented vowel: *þū sátt* (thou sawest). If the 1 sg. pret. indic. ends in *t* or *ð*, the 2 sg. ends in *zt*: *lēt* (I let), *þū lēzt*, *baud* (I offered) *þū bauzt*.

**136.** There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the characteristic vowels of their preterites.

### 137. I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

INFIN.	THIRD PRES.	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRT.
<i>falla</i> ( <i>fall</i> )	<i>fęllr</i>	<i>fell</i>	<i>fellu</i>	<i>fallinn</i>
<i>lāta</i> ( <i>let</i> )	<i>lętr</i>	<i>lēt</i>	<i>lētu</i>	<i>lātinn</i>
<i>rāða</i> ( <i>advise</i> )	<i>ręðr</i>	<i>rēð</i>	<i>rēðu</i>	<i>rāðinn</i>
<i>heita</i> ( <i>call</i> )	<i>heitr</i>	<i>hēt</i>	<i>hētu</i>	<i>heitinn</i>
<i>halda</i> ( <i>hold</i> )	<i>hęldr</i>	<i>helt</i>	<i>heldu</i>	<i>haldinn</i>
<i>ganga</i> ( <i>go</i> )	<i>gęngr</i>	<i>gekk</i>	<i>gengu</i>	<i>gęginn</i>
<i>fā</i> ( <i>get</i> )	<i>fęr</i>	<i>fekk</i>	<i>fengu</i>	<i>fęginn</i>
<i>auka</i> ( <i>increase</i> )	<i>eykr</i>	<i>jōk</i>	<i>jōku</i>	<i>aukinn</i>
<i>būa</i> ( <i>dwell</i> )	<i>býr</i>	<i>bjō</i>	<i>bjoggu</i>	<i>būinn</i>

INFIN.	THIRD PRES.	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRT.
hoggva ( <i>hew</i> )	höggr	hjō	hjoggu	höggvinn
hlaupa ( <i>leap</i> )	hleypr	hljōp	hljōpu	hlaupinn

138. The following have weak preterites in *r* :

grōa ( <i>grow</i> )	grœr	gröri	gröru	gröinn
rōa ( <i>row</i> )	rœr	röri	röru	röinn
snūa ( <i>twist</i> )	snȳr	snöri	snöru	snūinn

139. *heita* in the passive sense of 'to be named, called' has a weak present: *ek heiti, þū heitir*.

#### 140. II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

fara ( <i>go</i> )	ferr	fōr	fōru	farinn
grafa ( <i>dig</i> )	gręfr	grōf	grōfu	grafinn
hlaða ( <i>load</i> )	hleðr	hlōð	hlōðu	hlaðinn
vaxa ( <i>grow</i> )	vęx	ōx	ōxu	vaxinn
standa ( <i>stand</i> )	stęndr	stōð	stōðu	staðinn
aka ( <i>drive</i> )	ękr	ōk	ōku	ękinn
taka ( <i>take</i> )	tękr	tōk	tōku	tękinn
draga ( <i>draw</i> )	dręgr	drō	drōgu	dręinn
flā ( <i>flay</i> )	flær	flō	flōgu	flęinn
slā ( <i>strike</i> )	slær	slō	slōgu	slęinn

141. The following have weak presents :

hęfja ( <i>lift</i> )	hęfr	hōf	hōfu	hafinn
deyja ( <i>die</i> )	deyr	dō	dō	dāinn
hlæja ( <i>laugh</i> )	hlær	hlō	hlōgu	hleinn

#### 142. III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

bresta ( <i>burst</i> )	brestr	brast	brustu	brostinn
hverfa ( <i>turn</i> )	hverfr	hvarf	hurfu	horfinn



INFIN.	THIRD PRES.	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRT.
svelga ( <i>swallow</i> )	svelgr	svalg	sulgu	sōlginn
verða ( <i>become</i> )	verður	varð	urðu	orðinn
skjálfa ( <i>shake</i> )	skelfr	skalf	skulfu	skolfinn
drekka ( <i>drink</i> )	drekkr	drakk	drukku	drukkinn
finna ( <i>find</i> )	finnr	fann	fundu	fundinn
vinna ( <i>win</i> )	vinnr	vann	unnu	unninn
binda ( <i>bind</i> )	bindr	batt	bundu	bundinn
springa ( <i>spring</i> )	springr	sprakk	sprungu	sprunginn
stinga ( <i>pierce</i> )	stingr	stakk	stungu	stunginn
bregða ( <i>pull</i> )	bregður	brā	brugðu	brugðinn
sökkva ( <i>sink</i> )	sökkkr	sökk	sukku	sokkinn
stökkva ( <i>spring</i> )	stökkkr	stökk	stukku	stokkinn

143. The following have weak presents (which makes however no difference in their conjugation):

brænna ( <i>burn</i> )	brænnr	brann	brunnu	brunninn
renna ( <i>run</i> )	rennr	rann	runnu	runninn

144. IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

bera ( <i>carry</i> )	berr	bar	bāru	borinn
nema ( <i>take</i> )	nemr	nam	nāmu	numinn
fela ( <i>hide</i> )	felr	fal	fālu	fōlginn
koma ( <i>come</i> )	kömr	kom	kvāmu	kominn
sofa ( <i>sleep</i> )	söfr	svaf	svāfu	sofinn

145. V. 'Give'-conjugation.

drepa ( <i>kill</i> )	drepr	drap	drāpu	dreppinn
gefa ( <i>give</i> )	gefr	gaf	gāfu	gefinn
kveða ( <i>say</i> )	kveður	kvað	kvāðu	kveðinn
meta ( <i>estimate</i> )	metr	mat	mātu	metinn
reka ( <i>drive</i> )	rekr	rak	rāku	rekinn

INFIN.	THIRD PRES. PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRET.	
eta ( <i>eat</i> )	etr	āt	ātu	etinn
sjā ( <i>see</i> )	sēr <sup>1</sup>	sā	sā <sup>2</sup>	sēnn

146. The following have weak presents :—

biðja ( <i>ask</i> )	biðr	bað	bāðu	beðinn
sitja ( <i>sit</i> )	sitr	sat	sātu	setinn
liggja ( <i>lie</i> )	liggr	lā	lāgum	leginn
þiggja ( <i>receive</i> )	þiggr	þā	þāgu	þeginn

147. VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

bíta ( <i>bite</i> )	bītr	beit	bitu	bitinn
drífa ( <i>drive</i> )	drifr	dreif	drifu	drifinn
grípa ( <i>grasp</i> )	grīpr	greip	gripu	gripinn
liða ( <i>go</i> )	liðr	leið	liðu	liðinn
líta ( <i>look</i> )	litr	leit	litu	litinn
ríða ( <i>ride</i> )	rīðr	reið	riðu	riðinn
sīga ( <i>sink</i> )	sigr	seig	sigu	siginn
slíta ( <i>tear</i> )	slitr	sleit	slitu	slitinn
stīga ( <i>advance</i> )	stigr	steig	stigu	stiginn
bíða ( <i>wait</i> )	biðr	beið	biðu	beiðinn

148. The following has a weak present :

víkja ( <i>move</i> )	víkr	veik	viku	vikinn
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149. VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

bjōða ( <i>offer</i> )	bȳðr	bauð	buðu	boðinn
brjōta ( <i>break</i> )	brȳtr	braut	brutu	brotinn
fljōta ( <i>float</i> )	flȳtr	flaut	flutu	flotinn
hljōta ( <i>receive</i> )	hlȳtr	hlaut	hlutu	hlotinn
kjōsa ( <i>choose</i> )	kȳss	kaus	kusum	kosinn
njōta ( <i>enjoy</i> )	nȳtr	naut	nutu	notinn
skjōta ( <i>shoot</i> )	skȳtr	skaut	skutu	skotinn

<sup>1</sup> sē, sēr, sēr ; sjām, sēð, sjā. Subj. sē, sēr, sē ; sēm, sēð, sē.

<sup>2</sup> sām, sáið, sā.

INFIN.	THIRD PRES.	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRET.
drjūpa ( <i>drop</i> )	drȳpr	draup	drupu	dropinn
ljūga ( <i>tell lies</i> )	lȳgr	laug	lugu	loginn
lūka ( <i>close</i> )	lȳkr	lauk	luku	lokinn
lūta ( <i>bend</i> )	lȳtr	laut	lutu	lotinn
fljūga ( <i>fly</i> )	flȳgr	flō	flugu	floginn

## Weak Verbs.

150. There are three conjugations of weak verbs. All those of the first conjugation have mutated vowels in the pres., and form their pret. with *ð* (*d, t*): *heyra* (hear), *heyrd̥a*. Those of the second form their pret. in the same way, but have unmutated vowels in the pres.: *hafa* (have) *haf̥a*. Those of the third form their pret. in *-aða*: *kalla* (call), *kallað̥a*.

## I. 'Hear'-conjugation.

## ACTIVE.

151.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sg.</i>	1. heyr-i	heyr-a
	2. heyr-ir	heyr-ir
	3. heyr-ir	heyr-i
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-um	heyr-im
	2. heyr-ið	heyr-ið
	3. heyr-a	heyr-i
<i>Pret. sg.</i>	1. heyr-ð̥a	heyr-ð̥a
	2. heyr-ð̥ir	heyr-ð̥ir
	3. heyr-ð̥i	heyr-ð̥i
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-ð̥um	heyr-ð̥im
	2. heyr-ð̥uð̥	heyr-ð̥ið̥
	3. heyr-ð̥u	heyr-ð̥i
<i>Imper. sg.</i>	1. heyr	
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-um, 2. heyr-ið̥.	
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	heyr-andi	<i>pret.</i> heyr-ð̥r.
<i>Infin.</i>	heyr-a.	

## MIDDLE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sg.</i>	1. heyr-umk	heyr-umk
	2. heyr-isk	heyr-isk
	3. heyr-isk	heyr-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-umk	heyr-imk
	2. heyr-izk	heyr-izk
	3. heyr-ask	heyr-isk
<i>Pret. sg.</i>	1. heyr-ðumk	heyr-ðumk
	2. heyr-ðisk	heyr-ðisk
	3. heyr-ðisk	heyr-ðisk
<i>pl.</i>	1. heyr-ðumk	heyr-ðimk
	2. heyr-ðuzk	heyr-ðizk
	3. heyr-ðusk	heyr-ðisk

*Imper. sg.* 2. heyr-sk ; *pl.* 1. heyr-umk, 2. heyr-izk.

*Partic. pres.* heyr-andisk ; *pret.* heyr-zk *neut.*

*Infīn.* heyr-ask.

## A. Without vowel-change. °

152. The inflectional *ð* becomes *d* after long syllables ending in *l* or *n*: *sigla* (sail), *siglda*; *nefna* (name), *nefnda*, *nefndr*.

153. -*ðð* becomes *dd*: *leiða* (lead), *leidda*.

154. *ð* after *s* and *t* becomes *t*: *reisa* (raise), *reista*; *mæta* (meet), *mætta*. Also in a few verbs in *l*, *n*: *mæla* (speak), *mælla*; *spenna* (buckle), *spenta*.

155. After *nd* and *pt* it is dropped: *senda* (send), *senda*, *sendr*; *lypta* (lift), *lypta*.

156. It is preserved in such verbs as the following: *dæma* (judge), *dæmða*; *færa* (lead), *færða*; *hæra* (harden), *hærða*; *hleypa* (gallop), *hleypða*.

## B. With vowel-change.

157. All these verbs have *j* preceded by a short syllable (*tēlja*), or a long vowel without any cons. after it (*dýja*), or

*gg* (*lëggja*); the *j* being kept before *a* and *u*, as in the pres. ind. of *spyrja* (*ask*): *spyr*, *spyrre*, *spyrre*; *spyrjum*, *spyrð*. *spyrja*, pres. subj. 1 sg. *ek spyrja*; they unmutate their vowel in the pret. and ptc. pret. (*spurða*, *spurðr*), the mutation being restored in the pret. subj. *spyrða*, *spyrðir*, etc. The ptc. pret. often has an *i* before the *ð*.

<i>bęrja</i> ( <i>strike</i> )	<i>barða</i>	<i>barðr</i>
<i>lëggja</i> ( <i>lay</i> )	<i>lagða</i>	<i>lag(i)ðr</i>
<i>tęlja</i> ( <i>tell</i> )	<i>talða</i>	<i>tal(i)ðr</i>
<i>vękja</i> ( <i>wake</i> )	<i>vakða</i>	<i>vakðr</i>
<i>flytja</i> ( <i>remove</i> )	<i>flutta</i>	<i>fluttr</i>
<i>dýja</i> ( <i>shake</i> )	<i>dūða</i>	<i>dūðr</i>

158. The following keep the mutated vowel throughout :

<i>sęlja</i> ( <i>sell</i> )	<i>sęlda</i>	<i>sęldr</i>
<i>sętja</i> ( <i>set</i> )	<i>sętta</i>	<i>sęttr</i>

### C.

159. The following are irregular :

<i>sęekja</i> ( <i>seek</i> )	<i>sōtta</i>	<i>sōttr</i>
<i>þykkja</i> ( <i>seem</i> )	<i>þōtta</i>	<i>þōttr</i>

Subj. pret. *sætta*, *þætta*.

160. The following has an adj. for its partic. pret.:

<i>göra</i> ( <i>make</i> )	<i>görða</i>	<i>görr</i> .
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## II. 'Have'-conjugation.

161. The few verbs of this class are conjugated like those of conj. I, except that some of them have imperatives in *-i*: *vaki*, *þęgi*, *uni*. *lifa*, *sęgja* have imper. *lif*, *sęg*. They mutate the vowel of the pret. subj. (*ynða*). Their partic. pret. generally occurs only in the neut.; sometimes the *a* is dropped.

lifa ( <i>live</i> )	lifi	lifða	lifat
una ( <i>be contented</i> )	uni	unða	unat
skorta ( <i>be wanting</i> )	skorti	skorta	skort
pola ( <i>endure</i> )	poli	polða	polat
póra ( <i>dare</i> )	pori	porða	porat
nā ( <i>attain</i> )	nāi	nāða	nāðr, nāit

162. The following show mutation :

sęja ( <i>say</i> )	sęgi	sagða	sagðr
þęja ( <i>be silent</i> )	þęgi	þagða	þagat
hafa ( <i>have</i> )	hęfi	hafða	hafðr
kaupa ( <i>buy</i> )	kaupi	keypta	keyptr

163. The present indic. of the first three is as follows :

<i>Sing.</i> 1. hęfi	sęgi	þęgi
2, 3. hęfir	sęgir	þęgir
<i>Plur.</i> 1. hofum	sęjum	þęjum
2. hafið	sęgið	þęgið
3. hafa	sęja	þęja

164. The rest of *hafa* is regular. Pres. subj. *hafa, hafir, hafi; hafim, hafið, hafi.* Pret. indic. *hafða, hafðir, hafði; hofðum, hofðuð, hofðu.* Pret. subj. *hęfða, hęfðir, hęfði; hęfðim, hęfðið, hęfði.* Imper. *haf, hofum, hafið.* Ptc. *hafandi, hafðr.*

### III. 'Call'-conjugation.

#### ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sg.</i> 1. kall-a	kall-a
2. kall-ar	kall-ir
3. kall-ar	kall-i
<i>pl.</i> 1. kofum	kall-im
2. kall-ið	kall-ið
3. kall-a	kall-i

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pret. sg.</i>	1. kall-aða	kall-aða
	2. kall-aðir	kall-aðir
	3. kall-aði	kall-aði
<i>pl.</i>	1. kōll-uðum	kall-aðim
	2. kōll-uðuð	kall-aðið
	3. kōll-uðu	kall-aði
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	2. kall-a ;	<i>plur.</i> 1. kōll-um, 2. kall-ið.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	kall-andi ;	<i>pret.</i> kallaðr ( <i>neut.</i> kallat).
<i>Infin.</i>	kalla.	

## MIDDLE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sg.</i>	1. kōll-umk	kōll-umk
	2. kall-ask	kall-isk
	3. kall-ask	kall-isk
<i>pl.</i>	1. kōll-umk	kall-imk
	2. kall-izk	kall-izk
	3. kall-ask	kall-isk
<i>Pret. sg.</i>	1. kōll-uðumk	kōll-uðumk
	2. kall-aðisk	kall-aðisk
	3. kall-aðisk	kall-aðisk
<i>pl.</i>	1. kōll-uðumk	kall-aðimk
	2. kōll-uðuzk	kall-aðizk
	3. kōll-uðusk	kall-aðisk
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	2. kall-ask ;	<i>pl.</i> 1. kōll-umk, 2. kall-izk.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	kall-andisk ;	<i>pret.</i> kall-azk <i>neut.</i>
<i>Infin.</i>	kall-ask.	

165. So also *byrja* (begin), *herja* (make war), *vakna* (awake).

## Strong-Weak Verbs.

166. These have old strong preterites for their presents, from which new weak preterites are formed.

INFIN.	PRES. SG.	PRES. PL.	PRT.	PTC.
eiga ( <i>possess</i> )	ā	eigu	ātta	ātr
kunna ( <i>can</i> )	kann	kunnu	kunna	kunnat <i>n.</i>
mega ( <i>can</i> )	mā	megu	mätta	mätt <i>n.</i>
muna ( <i>remember</i> )	man	munu	munđa	munat <i>n.</i>
munu ( <i>will</i> )	mun	munu	munđa	—
skulu ( <i>shall</i> )	skal	skulu	skylda	skyldr
þurfa ( <i>need</i> )	þarf	þurfu	þurfta	þurft <i>n.</i>
unna ( <i>love</i> )	ann	unnu	unna	unnt <i>n.</i>
vita ( <i>know</i> )	veit	vitu	vissa	vitaðr.

167. Of these verbs *munu* and *skulu* have preterite infinitives : *mundu*, *skyldu*.

## Anomalous Verbs.

168. *Vilja* (will):

*Present.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1. vil	viljum
2. vill	vilið
3. vill	vilja

*Subj. pres.* vili. *Pret. ind.* vilda. *Ptc. prt.* viljat.

169. *Vera* (be):

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sg.</i>	1. em	sē
	2. ert	sēr
	3. er	sē
<i>pl.</i>	1. erum	sēm
	2. eruð	sēð
	3. eru	sē



	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pret. sg.</i>	1. var	væra
	2. vart	værir
	3. var	væri
<i>pl.</i>	1. vārum	værim
	2. vāruð	værið
	3. vāru	væri
<i>Imper. sg.</i>	ver ;	<i>pl. verið. Plc. prt. verit n.</i>

## COMPOSITION.

170. Composition with the genitive is very frequent in Icelandic. Thus by the side of *skip-stjórn* (ship-steering) we find *skips-brot* (ship's breaking, shipwreck), *skipa-hærr* (army of ships, fleet). Genitival composition often expresses possession, as in *konungs-skip* (king's ship).

## DERIVATION.

## PREFIXES.

171. Prefixes are much less used in Icelandic than in Old English.

**al-** 'quite,' 'very': *al-búinn* 'quite ready,' *al-snotr* 'very clever.'

**all-** 'all,' 'very': *all-valdr* 'all-ruler, monarch,' *all-hardr* 'very hard,' *all-stórum* 'very greatly.'

**and-** 'against': *and-lit* 'countenance' (*lit*, look), *and-svar* 'answer.'

**fjöl-** 'many': *fjöl-menni* 'multitude' (*maðr*, man).

**mis-** 'mis-': *mis-líka* 'displease.'

**ū-** 'un-': *ū-fríðr* 'war' (*fríðr*, peace), *ū-happ* 'misfortune' (*happ* luck).

## ENDINGS.

## (a) Nouns.

*Personal.*

172. **-ingr, -ingi, -ing**: *vīkingr* 'pirate,' *höfðingi* 'chief,' *kerling* 'old woman.'

*Abstract.*

173. **-ð**, fem. with mutation: *fęgrð* 'beauty' (*fagr*, fair), *fęrð* 'journey' (*fara*, go), *lęngð* 'length' (*langr*, long).

**-ing**, fem.: *svipting* 'pulling,' *vīking* 'piracy,' *virding* 'honour.'

**-leikr**, masc.: *kær-leikr* 'affection' (*kærr*, dear), *skjõt-leikr* 'speed' (*skjõttr*, swift).

**-an, -un**, fem.: *skipan* 'arrangement,' *skęmtun* 'amusement.'

## (b) Adjectives.

174. **-ugr**: *rāðugr* 'sagacious,' *þrūðugr* 'strong.'

**-öttr**: *kollöttr* 'bald,' *ęndöttr* 'fierce.'

**-lauss** 'less': *fē-lauss* 'moneyless,' *ötta-lauss* 'without fear.'

**-ligr** 'ly': *undr-ligr* 'wonderful,' *sann-ligr* 'probable' (*sannr*, true).

**-samr**: *likn-samr* 'gracious,' *skyn-samr* 'intelligent.'

**-verðr** 'ward'; *ofan-verðr* 'upper.'

## (c) Verbs.

175. **-na**: *brotna* 'be broken' (*brotinn*, broken), *hvītna* 'become white,' *vakna* 'awake.' Used to form intransitive and inchoative verbs of the third conj.

## (d) Adverbs.

176. -liga ‘-ly’: *undar-liga* ‘wonderfully,’ *stærk-liga* ‘strongly’ (*stærkr*, strong).

-um, dat. pl.: *stōrum* ‘greatly’ (*stōrr*, great).

## SYNTAX.

177. Icelandic syntax greatly resembles Old English, but has several peculiarities of its own.

## CONCORD.

178. Concord is carried out very strictly in Icelandic: *allir menn vāru bŕnir* ‘all the men were ready,’ *allir vāru drepnir* ‘all were killed.’

179. A plural adj. or pronoun referring to two nouns of different (natural or grammatical) gender is always put in the neuter: *þā gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki* (masc.), *ok Þjālfī* (masc.), *ok Rōskva* (fem.). *þā er þau* (neut.) *hefðu lilla hrið gengit* . . ‘he landed, and with him L., and Þ., and R. When they had walked for some time . . .’

## CASES.

180. The extensive use of the instrumental dative is very characteristic of Icelandic: whenever the direct object of a verb can be considered as the instrument of the action expressed by the verb, it is put in the dative, as in *kasta spjōti* ‘throw a spear’ (lit. ‘throw *with* a spear’), *hann helt hamarskaptinu* ‘he grasped the handle of the hammer,’ *heita þvi* ‘promise that,’ *jāta þvi* ‘agree to that.’

## ADJECTIVES.

**181.** The weak form of adjectives is used as in O. E. after the definite article, *þessi* and other demonstratives. *annarr* (other) is always strong.

**182.** An adj. is often set in apposition to a following noun to denote part of it: *eiga hálft dýrit* 'to have half of the animal,' *önnur þau* 'the rest of them,' *of miðja nátt* 'in the middle of the night.'

## PRONOUNS.

**183.** *sā* is often put pleonastically before the definite article *inn*, both before and after the subst.: *sā inn ungi maðr* 'that young man,' *hafit þat it djúpa* 'the deep sea.'

**184.** The definite article is generally not expressed at all, or else *einn*, *einnhverr* is used.

**185.** A noun (often a proper name) is often put in apposition to a dual pron. of the first and second persons, or a plur. of the third person: *þit fēlagar*, 'thou and thy companions,' *með þeim Áka* 'with him and Áki.' Similarly *stendr Þörr upp ok þeir fēlagar* 'Thor and his companions get up.'

**186.** The plurals *vēr*, *þēr* are sometimes used instead of the singulars *ek*, *þū*, especially when a king is speaking or being spoken to.

**187.** *sik* and *sēr* are used in a strictly reflexive sense, referring back to the subject of the sentence, like *se* in Latin: *Þörr bauð honum til matar með sēr* 'Thor asked him to supper with him.'

## VERBS.

**188.** The tenses for which there is no inflection in the active, and all those of the passive, are formed by the auxiliaries *skal* (shall), *hafa* (have), *vera* (be) with the infin. and ptc. pret., much as in modern English.

189. The historical present is much used, often alternating abruptly with the preterite.

190. The middle voice is used: (1) in a purely reflexive sense: *spara* 'spare,' *sparask* 'spare oneself, reserve one's strength.' (2) intransitively: *būa* 'prepare,' *būask* 'become ready, be ready'; *setja* 'set,' *setjask* 'sit down'; *sýna* 'show,' *sýnask* 'appear, seem.' (3) reciprocally: *berja* 'strike,' *berjask* 'fight'; *hitta*, 'find,' *hittask* 'meet.' In other cases it specializes the meaning of the verb, often emphasizing the idea of energy or effort: *koma* 'come,' *komask* 'make one's way.'

191. The impersonal form of expression is widely used in Icelandic: *rak á storm* (acc.) *fyrir þeim* 'a storm was driven in their face.'

192. The indef. 'one' is expressed in the same way by the third pers. sg., and this form of expression is often used when the subject is perfectly definite: *ok freista skal þessar iþróttar* 'and this feat shall be tried (by you).'

193. The abrupt change from the indirect to the direct narration is very common: *Haraldi konungi var sagt at þar var komit bjarndýri*, 'ok á Íslenzkr maðr,' 'King Harold was told that a bear had arrived, and that an Icclander owned it.' The direct narration is also used after *at* (that): *hann svarar at 'ek skal ríða til Hcljar'* 'he answers that he will ride to Hel.'

knows the power of gods, the power is called god power.  
- power he with the strength of all the gods men  
the law

# TEXTS.

## I.

### THOR.

Þórr er ásaanna framastr, sá er kallaðr er Ása-þórr eða Oku-þórr; hann er stærkastr allra guðanna ok manna. Hann á þar ríki er Þrúð-vangar heita, en holl hans heitir Bilskírnir; í þeim sal eru fimm hundruð gölfa ok fjörir tígir; þat er hūs mest, svá at menn hafa gört. 5

Þórr á hafra tvá, er svá heita, Tann-gnjöstr ok Tann-grisnir, ok reið þá er hann ekr, en hafrarnir draga reiðina; því er hann kallaðr Okuþórr. Hann á ok þrjá kost-gripi. Einn þeira er hamarrinn Mjöllnir, er hrím-pursar ok berg-risar kennda, þá er hann kömr á lopt, ok er þat eigi undarligt: 10 hann hefir lamit margan haus á feðrum eða frændum þeira. Annan grip á hann beztan, megin-gjarðar; ok er hann spennir þeim um sik, þá vex honum ás-megin hálfu. En þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill gripr er í, þat eru jarn-glófar; þeira má hann eigi missa við hamarskaptit. En 15 engi er svá fróðr at telja kunni oll stór-virki hans.

↳ matter - matter  
food - substances

THOR AND ÛTGARÐALOKI.

Þat er upp-haf þessa mæls at Okupörr fór með hafra sína  
 ok reið, ok með hönum<sup>ok þess</sup> sá áss er Loki er kallaðr; koma  
 þeir at kveldi til eins bónda ok fā þar nātt-stað. En um  
 kveldit tók Þörr hafra sína, ok skar bāða; eftir þat vāru  
 5 þeir flegnir ok bornir til ketils; en er soðit var, þā settisk  
 Þörr til nātt-verðar ok þeir lags-menn. Þörr bauð til matar  
 með sēr bōndanum, ok konu hans, ok börnum þeira; sonr  
 bónda hét Þjālfi, en Rōskva dōttir. Þā lagði Þörr hafr-  
 stōkurnar utar frā eldinum, ok mælti at bōndi ok heima-menn  
 10 hans skyldu kasta ā hafrstōkurnar beinunum. Þjālfi, sonr  
 bónda, helt ā lær-legg hafrsins, ok sprētti ā knīfi sínum, ok  
 braut til mērgjar. Þörr dvalðisk þar of nāttina; en ī öttu  
 fyrir dag stōð hann upp, ok klæddi sik, tók hamarinn  
 Mjöllni ok brā upp, ok vígði hafrstōkurnar; stōðu þā upp  
 15 hafrarnir, ok var þā annarr haltr eþtra foeti. Þat fann Þörr,  
 ok talði at bōndinn eða hans hjōn mundi eigi skynsamliga  
 hafa farit með beinum hafrsins: kēnnir hann at brotinn var  
 lærlegggrinn. Eigi þarf langt frā því at segja: vita mēgu þat  
 allir hversu hræddr bōndinn mundi vera, er hann sá at Þörr  
 20 lēt sīga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun; en þat er sá augnanna,  
 þā hugðisk hann falla mundu fyrir sjōninni einni samt; hann  
 hērði hēndrnar at hamar-skaptinu svā at hvitnuðu knūarnir.  
 En bōndinn gōrði sem vān var, ok ǫll hjōnin: kōlluðu āka-  
 fliga, bāðu sēr friðar, buðu at fyrir kvæmi alt þat er þau  
 25 āttu. En er hann sá hræzlu þeira, þā gekk af honum



mōðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann; ok tōk af þeim í sætt börn þeira, Þjálfa ok Rōsku, ok görðusk þau þā skyldir þjōnustu-menn Þōrs, ok fylgja þau honum jafnan sīðan.

Lēt hann þar ęptir hafra, ok byrjaði fęrðina austr í Jōtun-heima, ok alt til hafsins; ok þā fōr hann út yfir 30 hafit þat it djūpa; en er hann kom til lands, þā gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki, ok Þjālfi, ok Rōskva. Þā er þau hōfðu lītla hrīð gęngit, varð fyrir þeim mōrk stōr; gengu þau þann dag allan til myrkr. Þjālfi var allra manna fōt-hvatastr; hann bar kыл Þōrs, en til vista var eigi gott. 35 Þā er myrkt var orðit, leituðu þeir sēr til nāttstaðar, ok fundu fyrir sēr skāla nakkvarn mjōk mikinn, vāru dyrr ā ęnda, ok jafn-breiðar skālanum; þar leituðu þeir sēr nātt-bōls. En of miðja nātt varð land-skjālfsti mikill, gekk jōrðin undir þeim skykkjum, ok skalf hūsit. Þā stōð Þōrr upp, ok 40 hēt ā lagsmenn sīna; ok leituðusk fyrir, ok fundu af-hūs til hōgri handar í miðjum skālanum, ok gengu þannig; settisk Þōrr í dyrrin, en ęnnur þau vāru innar frā honum, ok vāru þau hrædd, en Þōrr helt hamarskaptinu, ok hugði at vęrja sik; þā heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gný. En er kom at 45 dagan, þā gekk Þōrr út, ok sēr hvar lā maðr skamt frā honum í skōginum, ok var sā eigi lītill; hann svaf, ok hraut stęrkliga. Þā þōttisk Þōrr skilja hvat lātum verit hafði of nāttina; hann spęnnir sik męgingjōrðum, ok ōx honum āsmęgin; en í því vaknar maðr sā, ok stōð skjōtt upp; en 50 þā er sagt at Þōr varð bilt einu sinni at slā hann með ham-rinum; ok spurði hann at nafni, en sā nęfndisk Skrýmir: 'en eigi þarf ek,' sagði hann, 'at spyrja þik at nafni: kęnni ek at þū ert Āsapōrr; en hvārt hefir þū dręgit ā braut hanzka minn?' Seildisk þā Skrýmir til, ok tōk upp hanzka sinn; 55 sēr Þōrr þā at þat hafði hann haft of nāttina fyrir skāla, en afhūsit þat var þumlungrinn hanzkans. Skrýmir spurði ef Þōrr vildi hafa sōru-neyti hans, en Þōrr jāui því. Þā tōk

Skrýmir ok leysti nestbagga sinn, ok bjōsk til at eta dōgurð,  
60 en Þōrr ī qðrum stað ok hans fēlagar. Skrýmir bauð þā at  
þeir lēgði mōtu-neyti sitt, en Þōrr jātti þvī; þā batt Skrýmir  
nest þeira alt ī einn bagga, ok lagði ā bak sēr; hann gekk  
fyrir of daginn, ok steig hēldr stōrum, en sīðan at kveldi  
leitaði Skrýmir þeim nāttstaðar undir eik nakkvarri mikilli.  
65 Þā mælti Skrýmir til Þōrs at hann vill lēggjask niðr at  
sofna; ‘en þēr takið nest-baggann, ok búið til nātt-verðar  
yðr.’ Þvī næst sofnar Skrýmir, ok hraut fast; en Þōrr tōk  
nest-baggann ok skal leysa; en svā er at segja, sem ū-trūligt  
mun þykkja, at engi knūt fekk hann leyst, ok engi ālar-  
70 endann hreyft, svā at þā væri lausari en āðr. Ok er hann  
sēr at þetta verk mā eigi nýtask, þā varð hann reiðr, greip  
þā hamarinn Mjöllni tveim hōndum, ok steig fram qðrum  
foeti at þar er Skrýmir lā, ok lýstr ī hōfuð honum; en  
Skrýmir vaknar, ok spyrr hvārt laufs-blað nakkvat felli ī  
75 hōfuð honum, eða hvārt þeir hefði þā matazk, ok sē bünir  
til rēkkna. Þōrr segir at þeir munu þā sofa ganga. Ganga  
þau þā undir aðra eik. Er þat þēr satt at segja, at ekki var  
þā óttalaust at sofa. En at miðri nātt þā heyrir Þōrr at  
Skrýmir hrýtr, ok söfr fast, svā at dunar ī skōginum. Þā  
80 stēndr hann upp, ok gēngr til hans, reiðir hamarinn titt ok  
hart, ok lýstr ofan ī miðjan hvirfil honum; hann kēnnir at  
hamars-muðrinn sökk djūpt ī hōfuðit. En ī þvī bili vaknar  
Skrýmir, ok mælti: ‘hvat er nū? fell akarn nakkvat ī hōfuð  
mēr? eða hvat er titt um þik, Þōrr?’ En Þōrr gekk aptr  
85 skyndiliga, ok svarar at hann var þā nývaknaðr, sagði at þā  
var mið nātt, ok enn væri māl at sofa. Þā hugsaði Þōrr þat,  
ef hann kvæmi svā ī fœri at slā hann it þriðja hōgg, at aldri  
skyldi hann sjā sik sīðan; liggr nū ok gætir ef Skrýmir  
sofnaði fast. En litlu fyrir dagan þā heyrir hann at Skrýmir  
90 mun sofnat hafa; stēndr þā upp, ok hleypr at honum, reiðir  
þā hamarinn af ǫllu afli ok lýstr ā þunn-vangann þann er

upp vissi; sökkr þā hamarrinn upp at skaptinu. En Skrým-  
 mir settisk upp, ok strauk of vangann, ok mælti: ‘hvárt  
 munu fuglar nakkvarir sitja í trēnu yfir mēr? mik grunaði,  
 er ek vaknaða, at tros nakkvat af kvistunum felli í höfuð 95  
 mēr; hvárt vakir þū, Þórr? Mál mun vera upp at standa  
 ok klæðask, en ekki eigu þēr nū langa leið fram til borgar-  
 innar er kǫlluð er Út-garðr. Heyrt hefi ek at þēr hafð  
 kvisat í milli yðvar at ek væra ekki lītill maðr vęxti, en sjā  
 skulu þēr þar stœrri męnn, er þēr komið í Útgarð. Nū mun 100  
 ek ráða yðr heil-ræði: lāti þēr eigi störliga yfir yðr, ekki  
 munu hirðmęnn Útgarða-loka vel þola þvīlikum kǫgur-  
 sveinum kǫpur-yrði; en at ǫðrum kosti hverfið aptr, ok  
 þann ætla ek yðr bętra af at taka. En ef þēr vilið fram  
 fara, þā stefni þēr í austr, en ek ā nū norðr leið til fjalla 105  
 þessa er nū munu þēr sjā mega.’ Tękr Skrýmírn nest-bag-  
 gann, ok kastar ā bak sēr, ok snýr þvers ā braut í skōginn  
 frá þeim, ok er þess eigi getit at æsirnir bæði þā heila  
 hittask.

Þórr fór fram ā leið ok þeir fēlagar, ok gekk fram til miðs 110  
 dags; þā sā þeir borg standa ā vǫllum nǫkkurum, ok settu  
 hnakkann ā bak sēr aptr, āðr þeir fengu sēt yfir upp; ganga  
 til borgarinnar, ok var grind fyri borg-hliðinu, ok lokin aptr.  
 Þórr gekk ā grindina, ok fekk eigi upp lokit; en er þeir  
 preyttu at komask í borgina, þā smugu þeir milli spalanna 115  
 ok kōmu svā inn; sā þā hǫll mikla, ok gengu þannig; var  
 hurðin opin; þā gengu þeir inn, ok sā þar marga męnn  
 ā tvā bękki, ok flesta ærit stōra. Þvī næst koma þeir fyrir  
 konunginn, Útgarðaloka, ok kvǫddu hann, en hann leit seint  
 til þeira, ok glotti um tǫnn, ok mælti: ‘seint er um langan 120  
 veg at spyrja tíðinda, eða er annan veg en ek hygg, at þessi  
 svein-stauli sē Okupórr? en meiri muntu vera en mēr līzk  
 þū; eða hvat íþrótta er þat er þēr fēlagar þykkizk vera við  
 būnir? Engi skal hēr vera með oss sā er eigi kunni nakkvars

- 125 konar list eða kunnandi um fram flesta menn.' Þā segir sā  
 er sīðast gekk, er Loki heitir: 'kann ek þā īprōtt, er ek em  
 al-būinn at reyna, at engi er hēr sā inni er skjōtara skal eta  
 mat sinn en ek.' Þā svarar Ûtgarðaloki: 'īprōtt er þat, ef  
 þū ęfnir, ok freista skal þā þessar īprōttar;' kallaði utar ā  
 130 þekkinn at sā er Logi heitir skal ganga ā gōlf fram, ok freista  
 sīn ī mōti Loka. Þā var tēkit trog eitt, ok borit inn ā hallar-  
 gōlfit, ok fyllt af slātri; settisk Loki at ǫðrum ęnda, en Logi  
 at ǫðrum, ok āt hvārr-tvęggja sem tīðast, ok mōettusk ī miðju  
 troginu; hafði þā Loki etit slātr alt af beinum, en Logi hafði  
 135 ok etit slātr alt ok beinin með, ok svā trogit; ok sýndisk nū  
 ǫllum sem Loki hefði lātitt leikinn. Þā spýrr Ûtgarðaloki  
 hvat sā inn ungi maðr kunni leika. En Þjālfi segir at hann  
 mun freista at renna skeið nokkur við einn-hvęrn þann er  
 Ûtgarðaloki fær til. Hann segir, Ûtgarðaloki, at þetta er  
 140 gōð īprōtt, ok kallar þess meiri vān at hann sē vel at sēr  
 būinn of skjōtleikinn, ef hann skal þessa īprōtt inna; en þō  
 lætr hann skjōtt þessa skulu freista. Stęndr þā upp Ûtgarða-  
 loki, ok gęngr ūt, ok var þar gott skeið at renna ęptir slēttum  
 velli. Þā kallar Ûtgarðaloki til sīn sveinstaula nakkvarn, er  
 145 nęfnr er Hugi, ok bað hann renna ī kōpp við Þjālfa. Þā  
 taka þeir it fyrsta skeið, ok er Hugi þvī framar at hann  
 snýsk aptr ī mōti honum at skeiðs ęnda. Þā mælti Ûtgarða-  
 loki: 'þurfa muntu, Þjālfi, at lęggja þik meir fram, ef þū  
 skalt vinna leikinn; en þō er þat satt, at ekki hafa hēr komit  
 150 þeir menn er mēr þykkja fōthvatari en svā.' Þā taka þeir  
 aptr annat skeið, ok þā er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs ęnda,  
 ok hann snýsk aptr, þā var langt kōlf-skot til Þjālfa. Þā  
 mælti Ûtgarðaloki: 'vel þykkir mēr Þjālfi renna; en eigi  
 trūi ek honum nū at hann vinni leikinn, en nū mun reyna,  
 155 er þeir renna it þriðja skeiðit.' Þā taka þeir ęnn skeið; en  
 er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs ęnda ok snýsk aptr, ok er  
 Þjālfi eigi þā kominn ā mitt skeiðit; þā sęgja allir at reynt

er um þenna leik. Þá spyr *Útgarðaloki* Þór, hvat þeira  
 iþrótta mun vera er hann muni vilja birta fyrir þeim, svá  
 miklar sögur sem menn hafa gört um störvirki hans. Þá 160  
 mælti Þórr at hēlt vill hann þat taka til, at þreyta drykkju  
 við einnhvern mann. *Útgarðaloki* segir at þat mā vel vera ;  
 ok gengr inn ī hōllina, ok kallar skutil-svein sinn, biðr at  
 hann taki vītis-horn þat, er hirðmenn eru vanir at drekka af.  
 Því næst kömr fram skutilsveinn með horninu, ok fær Þór ī 165  
 hōnd. Þá mælti *Útgarðaloki* : ‘af horni þessu þykkir þā  
 vel drukkit, ef ī einum drykk gengr af, en sumir menn  
 drekka af ī tveim drykkjum, en engi er svā lītill drykkju-  
 maðr, at eigi gangi af ī þrimr.’ Þórr lītr ā hornit, ok sýnisk  
 ekki mikit, ok er þō hēldr langt, en hann er mjök þyrstr; 170  
 tēkr at drekka, ok svelgr allstōrum, ok hyggr at eigi skal  
 þurfa at lūta optar at sinni ī hornit. En er hann þraut  
 örindit, ok hann laut ōr horninu, ok sēr hvat leið drykkinum,  
 ok līzk honum svā, sem all-lītill munr mun vera at nū sē  
 lægra ī horninu en āðr. Þá mælti *Útgarðaloki* : ‘vel er 175  
 drukkit, ok eigi til mikit; eigi munda-k trūa, ef mēr væri  
 sagt frā, at *Āsaþórr* mundi eigi meira drykk drekka; en  
 þō veit ek at þū munt vilja drekka af ī qðrum drykk.’  
 Þórr svarar engu, sētr hornit ā munn sēr, ok hyggr nū at  
 hann skal drekka meira drykk, ok þreytir ā drykkjuna, sem 180  
 honum vannsk til örindi, ok sēr ģnn at stikillinn hornsins  
 vill ekki upp svā mjök sem honum líkar; ok er hann tōk  
 hornit af munni sēr ok sēr, līzk honum nū svā, sem minna  
 hafi þorrit en ī inu fyrra sinni; er nū gott beranda borð  
 ā horninu. Þá mælti *Útgarðaloki* : ‘hvat er nū, Þórr? 185  
 muntu nū eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira en þēr mun  
 hagr ā vera? Svā līzk mēr, ef þū skalt nū drekka af horninu  
 inn þriðja drykkinn, sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr; en ekki  
 muntu mega hēr með oss heita svā mikill maðr sem æsir  
 kalla þik, ef þū gōrir eigi meira af þēr um aðra leika en mēr 190



līzk sem um þenna mun vera.' Þā varð Þōrr reiðr, sētr  
hornit ā munn sēr, ok drekr sem ākafligast mā hann, ok  
þreytir sem lēngst ā drykkinn; en er hann sā ī hornit, þā  
hafði nū hēlzt nakkvat munr ā fēngizk, ok þā bȳðr hann upp  
<sup>195</sup> hornit, ok vill eigi drekka meira. Þā mælti Ûtgarðaloki:  
'auð-sēt er nū at māttr þinn er ekki svā mikill sem vēr  
hugðum; en vill-tu freista um fleiri leika? Sjā mā nū, at  
ekki nȳtir þū hēr af.' Þōrr svarar: 'freista mā ek ęnn of  
nakkvara leika, en undarliga mundi mēr þykkja, þā er ek var  
<sup>200</sup> heima með āsum, ef þvīlíkir drykkir væri svā lītli kallaðir. En  
hvat leik vili þēr nū bjōða mēr?' Þā mælti Ûtgarðaloki: 'þat  
göra hēr ungir sveinar er lītli mark mun at þykkja, at hēfja  
upp af jorðu kott minn; en eigi munda-k kunna at mæla  
þvīlíkt við Āsapōr, ef ek hēfða eigi sēt fyrr at þū ert miklu  
<sup>205</sup> minni fyrir þēr en ek hugða.' Þvī næst hljōp fram kōttr  
einn grār ā hallargōlfit, ok hēldr mikill; en Þōrr gekk til, ok  
tōk hēndi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, ok lypti upp, en  
kōttrinn beygði kęnginn, svā sem Þōrr rētti upp hōndina; en  
er Þōrr seildisk svā langt upp sem hann mātti lēngst, þā lētti  
<sup>210</sup> kōttrinn einum foeti, ok fār Þōrr eigi framit þenna leik. Þā  
mælti Ûtgarðaloki: 'svā fōr þessi leikr sem mik varði;  
kōttrinn er hēldr mikill, en Þōrr er lāgr ok lītill hjā stōr-  
męnni þvī sem hēr er með oss.' Þā mælti Þōrr: 'svā lītinn  
sem þēr kallið mik, þā gangi nū til einnhvērr, ok fāisk við  
<sup>215</sup> mik; nū em ek reiðr.' Þā svarar Ûtgarðaloki, ok litask um  
ā þekkina, ok mælti: 'eigi sē ek þann mann hēr inni, er  
eigi mun lītli-ræði ī þykkja at fāsk við þik;' ok ęnn mælti  
hann: 'sjām fyrst, kalli mēr hingat kęrlinguna, fōstru mīna  
Ēlli, ok fāisk Þōrr við hana, ef hann vill; fēlt hēfir hon þā  
<sup>220</sup> męnn er mēr hafa litizk eigi ū-stęrkligri en Þōrr er.' Þvī  
næst gekk ī hōllina kęrling ein gōmul. Þā mælti Ûtgar-  
ðaloki, at hon skal taka fang við Āsapōr. Ekki er langt um  
at göra: svā fōr fang þat at þvī harðara er Þōrr knūðisk at

fanginu, því fastara stöð hon ; þā tōk kęrling at leita til bragða, ok varð Þōrr þā lauss ā fōtum, ok vāru þær svip- 225  
tingar all-harðar, ok eigi lęngi āðr en Þōrr fell ā knē gōðrum  
føti. Þā gekk til Ûtgardaloki, bað þau hætta fanginu, ok  
sagði svā, at Þōrr mundi eigi þurfa at bjōða fleirum mōnnum  
fang ī hans hōll ; var þā ok liðit ā nātt, vīsaði Ûtgardaloki  
Þōr ok þeim fēlogum til sætis, ok dvęljask þar nātt-langt ī 230  
gōðum fagnaði.

En at morgni, þegar dagaði, stęndr Þōrr upp ok þeir  
fēlagar, klæða sik, ok eru bünir braut at ganga. Þā kom  
þar Ûtgardaloki, ok lēt sętja þeim borð ; skorti þā eigi  
gōðan fagnað, mat ok drykk. En er þeir hafa matazk, þā 235  
snūask þeir til fęrðar. Ûtgardaloki fylgir þeim út, gęngr  
með þeim braut ōr borginni ; en at skilnaði þā mælti Ûtgard-  
daloki til Þōrs, ok spyrr hvęrnig honum þykkir fęrð sīn  
orðin, eða hvārt hann hęfir hiitt rīkara mann nakkvarn en  
sik. Þōrr svarar at eigi mun hann þat sęgja, at eigi hafi 240  
hann mikla ū-scēmð farit ī þeira við-skiptum ; ‘ en þō veit  
ek at þēr munuð kalla mik lītinn mann fyrir mēr, ok unī ek  
þvī illa.’ Þā mælti Ûtgardaloki : ‘ nū skal sęgja þēr it sanna,  
er þū ert út kominn ōr borginni—ok ef ek lifi ok mega-k  
rāða, þā skaltu aldri optar ī hana koma ; ok þat veit trūa 245  
mīn, at aldri hęfðir þū ī hana komit, ef ek hęfða vitat āðr at  
þū hęfðir svā mikinn krapt með þēr, ok þū hafðir svā nær  
haft oss mikilli ū-fœru. En sjōn-hvęrfingar hęfi ek gōrt þēr,  
svā at fyrsta sinn, er ek fann þik ā skōginum, kom ek til  
fundar við yðr ; ok þā er þū skyldir leysa nestbaggann, þā 250  
hafða-k bundit með gres-jārni, en þū sannt eigi hvar upp  
skyldi lūka. En því næst laust þū mik með hamrinum þrjū  
hogg, ok var it fyrsta minst, ok var þō svā mikit, at mēr  
mundi ęndask til bana, ef ā hęfði komit ; en þar er þū sāt  
hjā hōll minni set-berg, ok þar sāt-u ofan ī þrjā dala fer- 255  
skeytta ok einn djūpastan, þat vāru hamarspor þīn ; setber-

ginu brā ek fyrir høggin en eigi sāt þū þat. Svā var ok of  
 leikana, er þēr þreyttuð við hirðmenn mīna. Þā var þat it  
 fyrsta, er Loki görði; hann var mjök soltinn, ok āt tīt; en  
 260 sā er Logi hēt, þat var villi-eldr, ok brēndi hann eigi seinna  
 slātrit en trogit. En er Þjālfī þreytti rāsina við þann er  
 Hugi hēt, þat var hugi minn, ok var Þjālfā eigi vænt at  
 þreyta skjōt-foeri við hann. En er þū drakkt af horninu, ok  
 þōtti þēr seint liða,—en þat veit trūa mīn, at þā varð þat  
 265 undr, er ek munda eigi trūa at vera mætti; annarr ģndir  
 hornsins var ūt ī hafi, en þat sātū eigi; en nū, er þū kōmr  
 til sēvarins, þā mun-tu sjā mega, hvēr þurð þū hēfir drukkit  
 ā sænum.’ Þat eru nū fjōrur kallaðar. Ok ģnn mælti hann:  
 ‘eigi þōtti mēr hitt minna vera vert, er þū lyptir upp ķet-  
 270 tinum, ok þēr satt at sēja, þā hræddusk allir þeir er sā,  
 er þū lyptir af jōrðu einum foetinum; en sā ķōttr var eigi  
 sem þēr sýndisk; þat var Miðgarðs-ormr, er liggr um lōnd  
 ǫll, ok vannsk honum varliga lęgðin til, at jōrðina tōeki  
 sporðr ok hōfuð; ok svā langt seildisk þū upp at skamt var  
 275 þā til himins. En hitt var ok mikit undr um fangit, er þū  
 fekkzk við Elli; fyrir þvī at engi hēfir sā orðit, ok engi  
 mun verða, ef svā gamall er at elli bīðr, at eigi komi ęllin  
 ǫllum til falls. Ok er nū þat sāt at sēja, at vēr munum  
 skiljask, ok mun þā bętr hvārratveggju handar at þēr komið  
 280 eigi optar mik at hitta; ek mun ģnn annat sinn vērja borg  
 mīna með þvilikum vēlum eða ǫðrum, svā at ekki vald munu  
 þēr ā mēr fā.’ En er Þōrr heyrði þessa tōlu, greip hann til  
 hamarsins, ok bregðr ā lopt; en er hann skal fram reiða, þā  
 sēr hann þar hvęgi Ûtgarðaloka, ok þā snýsk hann aptr til  
 285 borgarinnar, ok ætlask þā fyrir at brjōta borgina; þā sēr  
 hann þar vōllu víða ok fagra, en enga borg. Snýsk hann  
 þā aptr, ok fęrr leið sīna, til þess er hann kom aptr ī Þrūð-  
 vanga.



### III.

#### BALDER.

Annarr sonr Óðins er Baldr, ok er frā honum gott at segja : hann er þeztr, ok hann lofa allir. Hann er svā fagr ā-litum ok bjartr svā at lȳsir af honum ; ok eitt gras er svā hvītt at jafnat er til Baldrs brār, þat er allra grasa hvītast ; ok þar ęptir māttu marka hans fęgrð, bæði ā hār ok ā líki ; 5 hann er vitrastr āsanna, ok fęgrstr taliðr ok líksamastr. En sū nāttūra fylgir honum at engi mā haldask dōmr hans. Hann býr þar sem heitir Breiða-blik, þat er ā himni ; i þeim stað mā ekki vera ū-hreint, svā sem hēr sęgir :

Breiðablik heita, þar er Baldr hęfir  
sēr of gōrva sali ;  
i þvī landi er ek liggja veit  
fæsta feikn-stafi.

## IV.

### THE DEATH OF BALDER.

Þat er upphaf þessar sögu, at Baldr inn gōða dreymði drauma stōra ok hættliga um líf sitt. En er hann sagði āsunum draumana, þā bāru þeir saman rāð sīn, ok var þat gört at beiða griða Baldri fyrir alls konar hāska; ok Frigg  
 5 tōk swardaga til þess, at eira skyldu Baldri eldr ok vatn, jārñ, ok alls konar mālmr, steinar, jorðin, viðirnir, sōttirnar, dýrin, fuglarnir, eitr, ormar. En er þetta var gört ok vitat, þā var þat skēmtun Baldrs ok āsanna at hann skyldi standa upp ā þingum, en allir aðrir skyldu sumir skjōta ā hann, sumir  
 10 hōggva til, sumir þerja grjōti. En hvat sem at var gört, sakaði hann ekki, ok þōtti þetta ǫllum mikill frami. En er þetta sā Loki Laufeyjar-son, þā likaði honum illa er Baldr sakaði ekki. Hann gekk til Fēn-salar til Friggjar, ok brā sēr ī konu líki; þā spyrr Frigg ef sū kona vissi hvat æsir  
 15 hōfðusk at ā þinginu. Hon sagði at allir skutu at Baldri, ok þat, at hann sakaði ekki. Þā mælti Frigg: 'eigi munu vāpn eða vðir granda Baldri; eiða hefī ek þegit af ǫllum þeim.' Þā spyrr konan: 'hafa allir hlutir eiða unnit at eira Baldri?' Þā svarar Frigg: 'vęx viðar-teinungr einn fyrir  
 20 vestan Val-hǫll; sā er Mistilteinñ kallaðr; sā þōtti mēr ungr at kręfja eiðsins.' Þvī næst hvarf konan ā braut; en Loki tōk Mistiltein ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings. En Hōðr stōð utarlīga ī mannhringinum, þvī at hann var blindr. Þā mælti Loki við hann: 'hvī skýtr þū ekki at Baldri?' Hann svarar:  
 25 'þvī at ek sē eigi, hvar Baldr er, ok þat annat, at ek em

vāpnlauss.' Þā mælti Loki: 'göf-ðu þō ī līking annarra manna ok veit Baldri sœmð sem aðrir menn; ek mun vīsa þēr til, hvar hann stendr; skjōt at honum vendi þessum.' Hōðr tōk Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri at tilvīsun Loka; flaug skotit ī gegnum hann, ok fell hann dauðr til jarðar; ok 30 hēfir þat mest ū-happ verit unnit með goðum ok mōnnum. Þā er Baldr var fallinn, þā fellusk ōllum āsum orð-tōk, ok svā hēndr at taka til hans; ok sā hvēr til annars, ok vāru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; en engi mātti hēfna: þar var svā mikill grīða-staðr. En þā er 35 æsirnir freistuðu at mæla, þā var hitt þō fyrr, at grātrinn kom upp, svā at engi mātti oðrum sēgja með orðunum frā sīnum harmi. En Ōðinn bar þeim mun vērst þenna skaða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn, hvērsu mikil af-taka ok mi-sa āsunum var ī frā-falli Baldrs. En er goðin vitkuðusk, þā 40 mælti Frigg ok spurði, hvēr sā væri með āsum, er eignask vildi allar āstir hennar ok hylli, ok vili hann rīða ā hēl-veg ok freista ef hann fāi fundit Baldr, ok bjōða Hēlju ūt-lausn, ef hon vill lāta fara Baldr heim ī Ās-garð. En sā er nēfnr Hērmōðr inn hvati, sonr Ōðins, er til þeirar farar varð. Þā 45 var tēkinn Sleipnir, hestr Ōðins, ok leiddr fram, ok steig Hērmōðr ā þann hest, ok hleypði braut.

En æsirnir tōku līk Baldrs ok fluttu til sævar. Hringhorni hēt skip Baldrs, hann var allra skipa mestr; hann vildu goðin fram sētja, ok göra þar ā bāl-fōr Baldrs; en 50 skipit gekk hvērgi fram. Þā var sēnt ī Jōtunheima ēptir gýgi þeiri er Hyrrokin hēt; en er hon kom, ok reið vargi, ok hafði hōgg-orm at taumum, þā hljōp hon af hestinum, en Ōðinn kallaði til ber-sērki fjōra at gæta hestsins, ok fengu þeir eigi haldit, nema þeir fēldi hann. Þā gekk Hyrrokin ā 55 fram-stafn nōkkvans, ok hratt fram ī fyrsta við-bragði, svā at eldr hraut ōr hlunnunum, ok lōnd ōll skulfu. Þā varð Þōrr reiðr, ok greip hamatinn, ok mundi þā brjōta hōfuð

hennar, aðr en goðin öll báðu henni friðar. Þá var borit  
 60 út á skipit lík Baldrs; ok er þat sá kona hans, Nanna, Neps  
 döttir, þá sprakk hon af harmi, ok dō; var hon borin á  
 bālit, ok slęgit í eldi. Þá stōð Þōrr at, ok vīgði bālit með  
 Mjöllni; en fyrir fōtum hans rann dvergr nakkvarr, sá er  
 Litr nefndr; en Þōrr spyrndi fōti sīnum á hann, ok hratt  
 65 honum í eldinn, ok brann hann. En at þessi bręnnu sōtti  
 margs konar þjóð: fyrst at sęgja frá Ōðni, at með honum  
 fōr Frigg ok valkyrjur ok hrafnar hans; en Freyr ok í kęrru  
 með gęlti þeim er Gullin-bursti heitir eða Sliðrug-tanni; en  
 Heimdallr reið hesti þeim er Gull-toppr heitir; en Freyja  
 70 kottum sīnum. Þar kōmr ok mikit fōlk hrīmpursa, ok berg-  
 risar. Ōðinn lagði á bālit gullhring þann er Draupnir  
 heitir; honum fylgði sīðan sū nāttūra, at hina nīundu hverja  
 nātt drupu af honum átta gullhringar jafn-hofgir. Hestr  
 Baldrs var leiddr á bālit með öllu reiði.

75 En þat er at sęgja frá Hęrmōði, at hann reið nīu nætr  
 dökkva dala ok djūpa, svā at hann sá ekki, fyrr en hann  
 kom til ārinnar Gjallar, ok reið á Gjallar-brūna; hon er  
 þokð lysi-gulli. Mōðguðr er nefnd mār sū er gætir brūar-  
 innar; hon spurði hann at nafni eða ætt, ok sagði at hinn  
 80 fyrri dag riðu um brūna fimm fylki dauðra manna; ‘en eigi  
 dynr brūin minnr undir einum þēr, ok eigi hęfir þū lit dauðra  
 manna; hvī rīðr þū hēr á hęlveg?’ Hann svarar at ‘ek  
 skal rīða til hęljar at leita Baldrs, eða hvārt hęfir þū nakkvat  
 sēt Baldr á hęlvegi?’ En hon sagði at Baldr hafði þar  
 85 riðit um Gjallarbrū; ‘en niðr ok norðr liggr hęlvegr.’ Þá  
 reið Hęrmōðr þar til er hann kom at hęl-grindum; þá steig  
 hann af hestinum, ok gyrði hann fast, steig upp, ok keyrði  
 hann sporum, en hestrinn hljöp svā hart, ok yfir grindina, at  
 hann kom hvergi nær. Þá reið Hęrmōðr heim til hallar-  
 90 innar, ok steig af hesti, gekk inn í hōllina, sá þar sitja í  
 öndvegi Baldr, brōður sinn; ok dvalðisk Hęrmōðr þar um

nāttina. En at morgni þā beiddisk Hęrmōðr af Hęlju at Baldr skyldi ríða heim með honum, ok sagði hversu mikill grātr var með āsum. En Hęl sagði at þat skyldi svā reyna, hvārt Baldr var svā āst-sæll sem sagt er; ‘ok ef allir hlutir í 95 heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, grāta hann, þā skal hann fara til āsa aptr, en haldask með Hęlju, ef nakkvarr mælir við, eða vill eigi grāta.’ Þā stōð Hęrmōðr upp, en Baldr leiðir hann út ór hōllinni, ok tōk hringinn Draupni, ok sęndi Ōðni til minja, en Nanna sęndi Frigg ripti ok ęnn fleiri gjafar, 100 Fullu fingr-gull. Þā reið Hęrmōðr aptr leið sīna, ok kom í Āsgarð, ok sagði ęll tīðindi þau er hann hafði sēt ok heyrtr.

Því næst sęndu æsir um allan heim örind-reka, at biðja at Baldr væri grātinn ór hęlju; en allir gęrðu þat, męnninir, ok kykvendin, ok jęrðin, ok steinarnir, ok trē, ok allr mālmr; 105 svā sem þū munt sēt hafa, at þessir hlutir grāta, þā er þeir koma ór frosti ok í hita. Þā er sęndi-męnn fōru heim, ok hęfðu vel rekit sīn örindi, finna þeir í hęlli nękkurum hvar gýgr sat; hon nęfndisk Þękk. Þeir biðja hana grāta Baldr ór hęlju. Hon svarar:

110

‘Þękk mun grāta þurru tārur  
Baldrs bālfarar;  
kyks nē dauðs naut-k-a-k karls sonar;  
haldi Hęl því es hęfir!’

En þess geta męnn, at þar hafi verit Loki Laufeyjar-son, 115 er flest hęfir ilt gört með āsum.

## V.

### HĒÐINN AND HOGNI.

Konungr sá er Hogni er nefndr átti döttur, er Hildr hēt. Hana tók at hēr-fangi konungr sá er Hēðinn hēt, Hjarranda-son. Þá var Hogni konungr farinn í konunga-stēfnu; en er hann spurði at hērjat var í ríki hans, ok döttir hans var í  
5 braut tēkin, þá fór hann með sínu liði at leita Hēðins, ok spurði til hans at Hēðinn hafði siglt norðr með landi. Þá er Hogni konungr kom í Noreg, spurði hann at Hēðinn hafði siglt vestr um haf. Þá siglir Hogni eftir honum allt til Orkn-eyja; ok er hann kom þar sem heitir Hā-ey, þá  
10 var þar fyrir Hēðinn með lið sitt. Þá fór Hildr ā fund fōður síns, ok bauð honum mēn at sætt af hendi Hēðins, en í orðu orði sagði hon at Hēðinn væri búinn at berjask, ok ætti Hogni af honum engrar vægðar vān. Hogni svarar stírt döttur sinni; en er hon hitti Hēðin, sagði hon honum, at  
15 Hogni vildi enga sætt, ok bað hann bāask til orrostu, ok svā göra þeir hvārir-tvēggju, ganga upp ā eyna, ok fylkja liðinu. Þá kallar Hēðinn ā Hogna, mæg sinn, ok bauð honum sætt ok mikit gull at bōtum. Þá svarar Hogni: ‘of sīð bauzt-u þetta, ef þū vill sættask, þvī at nū hēfi ek  
20 dręgit Dāins-leif, er dvergarnir görðu, er manns bani skal verða, hvęrt sinn er bęrt er, ok aldri bilar í hoggvi, ok ekki sār groer, ef þar skeinisk af.’ Þá svarar Hēðinn: ‘sverði hēlir þū þar, en eigi sigri; þat kalla ek gott hvęrt er drōttin-holt er.’ Þá hōfu þeir orrostu þā er Hjaðninga-vīg er kallat,  
25 ok bōrðusk þann dag allan, ok at kveldi fóru konungar til

skipa. En Hildr gekk of nāttina til valsins, ok vakði upp með fjǫlkyngi alla þā er dauðir vāru ; ok annan dag gengu konungarnir ā vīg-vǫllinn ok bǫrðusk, ok svā allir þeir er fellu hinn fyrra daginn. Fōr svā sū orrosta hvern dag ęptir annan, at allir þeir er fellu, ok ǫll vāpn þau er lāgu ā vīgvelli, 30 ok svā hlīfar, urðu at grjōti. En er dagaði, stōðu upp allir dauðir menn, ok bǫrðusk, ok ǫll vāpn vāru þā ný. Svā er sagt ī kvæðum, at Hjaðningar skulu svā biða ragna-rökr.

## VI.

### THE DEATH OF OLAF TRYGGVASON.

Sveinn konungr tjūgu-skægg átti Sigríði hina stór-ráðu. Sigríðr var hinn mesti ū-vinr Ōláfs konungs Tryggva-soðar; ok fann þat til saka at Ōláfr konungr hafði slitit einka-málum við hana, ok lostit hana í and-lit. Hon eggjaði mjök Sveinn konung til at halda orrostu við Ōláf konung Tryggvason, ok kom hon svā sīnum for-tölum at Sveinn konungr var full-kominn at göra þetta ráð. Ok snimma um vārit sēndi Sveinn konungr menn austr til Svī-þjóðar ā fund Ōláfs konungs Svīa-konungs, māgs sīns, ok Eiríks jarls; ok lēt segja þeim at Ōláfr, Noregs konungr, hafði leiðangr ūti, ok ætlaði at fara um sumarit til Vind-lands. Fylgði þat orð-sēnding Dana-konungs, at þeir Svīakonungr ok Eiríkr jarl skyldi hēr ūti hafa, ok fara til mōts við Svein konung, skyldu þeir þā allir samt leggja til orrostu við Ōláf konung Tryggvason. En Ōláfr Svīakonungr ok Eiríkr jarl vāru þessar fērdar al-būnir, ok drōgu þā saman skipa-hēr mikinn af Svīa-vēldi, fōru þvī liði suðr til Dan-markar, ok kvāmu þar svā, at Ōláfr konungr Tryggvason hafði āðr austr siglt. Þeir Svīakonungr ok Eiríkr jarl heldu til fundar við Danakonung, ok hofðu þā allir saman ū-grynni hērs.

Sveinn konungr, þā er hann hafði sēnt ęptir hērinum, þā sēndi hann Sigvalda jarl til Vindlands at njōsna um fērd Ōláfs konungs Tryggvasonar, ok gildra svā til, at fundr þeira Sveins konungs mætti verða. Fērr þā Sigvaldi jarl



leið sīna, ok kom fram ā Vindlandi, fōr til Jōmsborgar, ok 25  
 sīðan ā fund Ōlāfs konungs Tryggvasonar. Vāru þar mikil  
 vināttu-māl þeira ā meðal, kom jarl sēr ī hinn mesta kærleik  
 við Ōlāf konung. Āstriðr kona jarls, dóttir Burizleifs konungs,  
 var vinr mikill Ōlāfs konungs, ok var þat mjök af hinum  
 fyrrum tēngðum, er Ōlāfr konungr hafði ātt Geiru, systur 30  
 hennar. Sigvaldi jarl var maðr vitr ok rāðugr; en er hann  
 kom sēr ī rāða-gērð við Ōlāf konung, þā dvalði hann mjök  
 fērðina hans austan at sigla, ok fann til þess mjök ĵmsa hluti.  
 En lið Ōlāfs konungs lēt geysi illa, ok vāru mēnn mjök  
 heim-fūsir, er þeir lāgu albūnir, en veðr byr-væn. Sigvaldi 35  
 jarl fekk njōsn leyniliga af Danmōrk, at þā var austan kominn  
 hērr Svīakonungs, ok Eirīkr jarl hafði þā ok būinn sinn hēr,  
 ok þeir hōfðingjarnir mundu þā koma austr undir Vindland,  
 ok þeir hōfðu ā kveðit, at þeir mundu biða Ōlāfs konungs  
 við ey þā er Svōlðr heitir, svā þat, at jarl skyldi svā til stilla 40  
 at þeir mætti þar finna Ōlāf konung.

Þā kom pati nakkvarr til Vindlands, at Sveinn Dana-  
 konungr hefði hēr ūti, ok görðisk brātt sā kurr, at Sveinn  
 Danakonungr mundi vilja finna Ōlāf konung. En Sigvaldi  
 jarl sēgir konungi: ‘ekki er þat rāð Sveins konungs at 45  
 leggja til bardaga við þik með Dana-hēr einn saman, svā  
 mikinn hēr sem þēr hafð. En ef yðr er nakkvarr grunr ā  
 því, at ū-friðr muni fyrir, þā skal ek fylgja yðr með mīnu  
 liði, ok þōtti þat styrkr vera fyrr, hvar sem Jōms-víkingar  
 fylgðu hōfðingjum; mun ek fā þēr ellifu skip vel skipuð.’ 50  
 Konungr jātti þessu. Var þā lītut veðr ok hag-stōett; lēt  
 konungr þā leysa flotann, ok blāsa til brott-lōgu. Drōgu  
 mēnn þā segl sīn, ok gengu meira smā-skipin ōll, ok sigldu  
 þau undan ā haf ūt. En jarl sigldi nær konungs-skipinu,  
 ok kallaði til þeira, bað konung sigla ēptir sēr: ‘mēr er 55  
 kunnast,’ sēgir hann, ‘hvar djūpast er um eyja-sundin, en  
 þēr munuð þess þurfa með þau in stōru skipin.’ Sigldi

þā jarl fyrir með sīnum skipum. Hann hafði ellifu skip, en konungr sigldi ęptir honum með sīnum stōr-skipum, 60 hafði hann þar ok ellifu skip, en allr annarr hęrrinn sigldi út ā hafit. En er Sigvaldi jarl sigldi utan at Svǫlđr, þā rōri ā mōti þeim skūta ein. Þeir sęja jarli at hęrr Dana-konungs lā þar ī hǫfninni fyrir þeim. Þā lēt jarl hlaða seglunum, ok rōa þeir inn undir eyna.

65 Sveinn Danakonungr ok Ōlāfr Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl vāru þar þā með allan hęr sinn; þā var fagrt veđr ok bjart sōl-skin. Gengu þeir nū upp ā hōlminn allir hǫfđingjar með miklar sveitir manna, ok sā er skipin sigldu út ā hafit mjōk mǫrg saman. Ok nū sjā þeir hvar siglir 70 eitt mikit skip ok glæsiligt; þā mæltu bāðir konungarnir: ‘þetta er mikit skip ok ākafliga fagrt, þetta mun vera Ormrinn langi.’ Eirīkr jarl svarar ok sęgir: ‘ekki er þetta Ormr hinn langi.’ Ok svā var sem hann sagði; þetta skip ātti Eindriði af Gimsum. Lītlu sīðar sā þeir hvar annat skip sigldi miklu 75 meira en hit fyrra. Þā mælti Sveinn konungr: ‘hræddr er Ōlāfr Tryggvason nū, eigi þorir hann at sigla með hǫfuðin ā skipi sīnu.’ Þā sęgir Eirīkr jarl: ‘ekki er þetta konungs skip, ķęnni ek þetta skip ok seglit, þvī at stafat er seglit, þat ā Erlingr Skjālgsson; lātum sigla þā, bętra er oss skarð ok 80 missa ī flota Ōlāfs konungs en þetta skip þar svā būit.’ En stundu sīðar sā þeir ok ķęndu skip Sigvalda jarls, ok viku þau þannig at hōlmanum. Þā sā þeir hvar sigldu þrjū skip, ok var eitt mikit skip. Mælti þā Sveinn konungr, biðr þā ganga til skipa sinna, sęgir at þar fęrr Ormrinn langi. Eirīkr 85 jarl mælti: ‘mǫrg hafa þeir ǫnnur stōr skip ok glæsilig en Orm hinn langa, biðum ęnn.’ Þā mæltu mjōk margir męnn: ‘eigi vill Eirīkr jarl nū bęrjask, ok hęfna fǫður sīns; þetta er skǫmm mikil, svā at spyrjask mun um ǫll lǫnd, ef vēr liggjum hēr með jafn-miklu liði, en Ōlāfr konungr sigli ā 90 hafit út hēr hjā oss sjālfsum.’ En er þeir hǫfðu þetta talat

um hrīð, þā sá þeir hvar sigldu fjogur skip, ok eitt af þeim var dręki all-mikill ok mjök gull-būinn. Þā stōð upp Sveinn konungr, ok mælti: 'hātt mun Ormrinn bera mik í kveld, honum skal ek stýra.' Þa mæltu margir, at Ormrinn var furðu mikit skip ok frítt, ok rausn mikil at lāta göra 95 slíkt skip. Þā mælti Eiríkr jarl, svā at nakkvarir męnn heyrðu: 'þōtt Ōlāfr konungr hefði ekki meira skip en þetta, þā mundi Sveinn konungr þat aldri fā af honum með einn saman Danahęr.' Dreif þā fólkit til skipanna, ok rāku af tjöldin, ok ætluðu at būask skjōtliga. En er hōfðingjar ræddu 100 þetta milli sīn, sem nū er sagt, þā sá þeir, hvar sigldu þrjū skip all-mikil, ok fjōrða sīðast, ok var þat Ormrinn langi. En þau hin stōru skip, er āðr hōfðu siglt, ok þeir hugðu at Ormrinn væri, þat var hit fyrra Traninn, en hit sīðara Ormrinn skammi. En þā er þeir sá Orminn langa, kęndu 105 allir, ok mælti þā engi í mōt, at þar mundi sigla Ōlāfr Tryggvason; gengu þā til skipanna, ok skipuðu til at-lōgunnar. Vāru þat einkamāl þeira hōfðingja, Sveins konungs, Ōlāfs konungs, Eiríks jarls, at sinn þriðjung Noregs skyldi eignask hveřr þeira, ef þeir fęldi Ōlāf konung Tryggvason; 110 en sā þeira hōfðingja er fyrst gengi ā Orminn, skyldi eignask alt þat hlut-skipti er þar fengisk, ok hveřr þeira þau skip er sjālfr hryði. Eiríkr jarl hafði barða einn geysi mikinn, er hann var vanr at hafa í vīking; þar var skęgg ā ofan-verðu barðinu hvārutveggja, en niðr frā jārns-pōng þykk ok 115 svā breið sem barðit, ok tōk alt í sæ ofan.

Þā er þeir Sigvaldi jarl rōru inn undir hōlminn, þā sá þat þeir Þorkęll dyðrill af Trananum ok āðrir skip-stjōrn-ar-męnn, þeir er með honum fōru, at jarl snōri skipum undir hōlmann; þā hlōðu þeir ok seglum, ok rōru ęptir 120 honum, ok kōlluðu til þeira, spurðu, hvī þeir fōru svā. Jarl sęgir, at hann vill biða Ōlāfs konungs: 'ok er meiri vān at ūfriðr sē fyrir oss.' Lētu þeir þā fljōta skipin, þar til er

Þorkell nefja kom með Orminn skamma, ok þau þrjú skip  
 125 er honum fylgðu. Ok vāru þeim sǫgð hin sǫmu tíðindi;  
 hlōðu þeir þā ok sīnum seglum, ok lētu fljōta, ok biðu  
 Ōlāfs konungs. En þā er konungrinn sigldi innan at hōl-  
 manum, þā rōri allr hērrinn ūt ā sundit fyrir þā. En er  
 þeir sā þat, þā bāðu þeir konunginn sigla leið sīna, en  
 130 lēggja eigi til orrostu við svā mikinn hēr. Konungr svarar  
 hātt, ok stōð upp ī lyptingunni: ‘lāti ofan seglit, ekki skulu  
 mīnir mēnn hyggja ā flōtta, ek hefī aldri flīyt ī orrostu, rāði  
 Guð fyrir lifi mīnu, en aldri mun ek ā flōtta lēggja.’ Var svā  
 gǫrt sem konungr mælti.

135 Ōlāfr konungr lēt blāsa til sam-lǫgu ǫllum skipum sīnum.  
 Var konungs skip ī miðju liði, en þar ā annat borð Ormrinn  
 skammi, en ā annat borð Traninn. En þā er þeir tōku  
 at tēngja stafna ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma,  
 ok er konungr sā þat, kallaði hann hātt, bað þā lēggja  
 140 fram bētr hit mikla skipit, ok lāta þat eigi aptast vera allra  
 skipa ī hērinum. Þā svarar Ūlfr hinn rauði: ‘ef Orminn  
 skal þvī lēngra fram lēggja, sem hann er lēngri en ǫnnur  
 skip, þā mun ā-vint verða um sǫxin ī dag.’ Konungr sēgir:  
 ‘eigi vissa ek at ek ætta stafnbūann bæði rauðan ok ragan.’  
 145 Ūlfr mælti: ‘vēr þū eigi meir baki lyptingina en ek mun  
 stafninn.’ Konungr helt ā boga, ok lagði ǫr ā strēng, ok  
 snōri at Ūlfi. Ūlfr mælti: ‘skjōt annan veg, konungr! þannig  
 sem meiri er þǫrfin; þēr vinn ek þat er ek vinn.’

Ōlāfr konungr stōð ī lyptingu ā Orminum, bar hann hātt  
 150 mjǫk; hann hafði gyltan skjöld ok gull-roðinn hjālm; var  
 hann auð-kēndr frā ǫðrum mǫnnum: hann hafði rauðan  
 kyrtil stuttan utan yfir brynju. En er Ōlāfr konungr sā at  
 riðluðusk flotarnir, ok upp vāru sett mērki fyrir hǫfðingjum,  
 þā spyrr hann: ‘hveṛr er hǫfðingi fyrir liði þvī er gegnt  
 155 oss er?’ Honum var sagt at þar var Sveinn konungr  
 tjūguskegg með Danahēr. Konungr svarar: ‘ekki hræðumk

vēr bleyður þær, engi er hugr í Dönum. En hverr höfðingi fylgir þeim merkjum er þar eru út ífrá á hœgra veg?’ Honum var sagt at þar var Óláfr konungr með Svía-hær. Óláfr konungr segir: ‘bætra væri Svíum heima at sleikja um blót- 160 bolla sína en ganga á Orminn undir vāpn yður. En hverir eigu þau hin störu skip, er þar liggja út á bak-borða Dönum?’ ‘Þar er,’ segja þeir ‘Eiríkr jarl Hākonar-son.’ Þā svaraði Óláfr konungr: ‘hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan fund, ok oss er vān snarpligrar orrostu af því liði; þeir eru 165 Norð-menn, sem vēr erum.’

Síðan greiða konungar at-rōðr. Lagði Sveinn konungr sitt skip mōti Orminum langa, en Óláfr konungr Sœnski lagði út frā, ok stakk stofnum at yzta skipi Óláfs konungs Tryggvasonar, en öðrum megin Eiríkr jarl. Tōksk þar þā 170 hōrð orrosta. Sigvaldi jarl lēt skotta við sín skip, ok lagði ekki til orrostu.

Þessi orrosta var hin snarpasta ok all-mann-skœð. Frambyggjar á Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma ok Trananum fœrðu akkeri ok stafn-ljā í skip Sveins konungs, en āttu 175 vāpnin at bera niðr undir fœtr sēr; hruðu þeir ǫll þau skip er þeir fengu haldit. En konungrinn Sveinn ok þat lið er undan kómsk flýði á önnur skip, ok þar næst lögðu þeir frā ór skot-māli. Ok fōr þessi hær svā sem gat Óláfr konungr Tryggvason. Þā lagði þar at í staðinn Óláfr 180 Svíakonungr; ok þegar er þeir koma nær stōrskipum, þā fōr þeim sem hinum, at þeir lētu lið mikit ok sum skip sín, ok lögðu frā við svā būit. En Eiríkr jarl sī-byrði Barðanum við hit yzta skip Óláfs konungs, ok hrauð hann þat, ok hjō þegar þat ór tēngslum, en lagði þā at því, er þar var næst, 185 ok barðisk til þess er þat var hroðit. Tōk þā liðit at hlaupa af hinum smærum skipunum, ok upp á stōrskipin. En Eiríkr jarl hjō hvert ór tēngslunum, svā sem hroðit var. En Danir ok Svíar lögðu þā í skotmāl ok ǫllum megin at skipum Óláfs



190 konungs, en Eiríkr jarl lā āvalt sībyrt við skipin, ok ātti  
 hogg-orrostu. En svā sem menn fellu ā skipum hans, þā  
 gengu aðrir upp ī staðinn, Svīar ok Danir. Þā var orrosta  
 hin snarpasta, ok fell þā mjök liðit, ok kom svā at lykðum,  
 at ǫll vāru hroðin skip Ōlāfs konungs Tryggvasonar nema  
 195 Ormrinn langi; var þar þā alt lið ā komit, þat er vīgt var  
 hans manna. Þā lagði Eiríkr jarl Barðanum at Orminum  
 langa sībyrt, ok var þar hoggorrosta.

Eiríkr jarl var ī fyrir-rūmi ā skipi sīnu, ok var þar fylkt  
 með skjald-borg. Var þā bæði hoggorrosta, ok spjötum lagit,  
 200 ok kastat ǫllu þvī er til vāpna var, en sumir skutu boga-skoti  
 eða hand-skoti. Var þā svā mikill vāpnaburðr ā Orminn, at  
 varla mātti hlífum við koma, er svā þykt flugu spjöt ok ǫrvar;  
 þvī at ǫllum megin lögðu hęrskip at Orminum. En menn  
 Ōlāfs konungs vāru þā svā óðir, at þeir hljópu upp ā borðin,  
 205 til þess at nā með sverðs-hoggum at drepa fólkit. En margir  
 lögðu eigi svā undir Orminn, at þeir vildi ī hoggorrostu vera.  
 En Ōlāfs menn gengu flestir út af borðunum, ok gāðu eigi  
 annars en þeir þerðisk ā slöttum velli, ok sukku niðr með  
 vāpnum sīnum.

210 Einarr þambar-skęlfir var ā Orminum aptr ī krappa-rūmi;  
 hann skaut af boga, ok var allra manna harð-skeytastr.  
 Einarr skaut at Eiríki jarli, ok laust ī stýris-hnakkann fyrir  
 ofan hofuð jarli, ok gekk alt upp ā reyr-böndin. Jarl leit til,  
 ok spurði ef þeir vissi, hveurr skaut. En jafn-skjött kom  
 215 önnur ǫr svā nær jarli, at flaug milli sīðunna ok handarinnar,  
 ok svā aptr ī hofða-fjölina, at langt stōð út broddrinn. Þā  
 mælti jarl við mann þann er sumir nefna Finn, en sumir  
 segja at hann væri Finskr, sā var hinn mesti bog-maðr:  
 ‘skjöt-tu mann þann hinn mikla ī krapparūminu!’ Finnur  
 220 skaut, ok kom ǫrin ā boga Einars miðjan, ī þvī bili er Einarr  
 drō it þriðja sinn bogann. Brast þā boginn ī tvā hluti. Þā  
 mælti Ōlāfr konungr: ‘hvat brast þar svā hätt?’ Einarr

svarar: 'Noregr ör hendi þer, konungr!' 'Eigi mun svā mikill brestr at orðinn,' segir konungr, 'tak boga minn, ok skjöt af,' ok kastaði boganum til hans. Einarr tók bogann, 225 ok drō þegar fyrir odd orvarinnar, ok mælti: 'ofveikr, ofveikr allvalds boginn!' ok kastaði aptr boganum; tók þā skjöld sinn ok sverð, ok bardisk.

Ölāfr konungr Tryggvason stōð í lypting ā Orminum, ok skaut optast um daginn, stundum bogaskoti, en stundum 230 gaflökum, ok jafnan tveim senn. Hann sā fram ā skipit, ok sā sīna menn reiða sverðin ok höggva titt, ok sā at illa bitu; mælti þā hātt: 'hvārt reiði þer svā slæliga sverðin, er ek sē at ekki bīta yðr?' Maðr svarar: 'sverð vār eru slæ ok brotin mjök.' Þā gekk konungr ofan í fyrirrūmit ok lauk 235 upp hāsætis-kistuna, tók þar ör mǫrg sverð hvǫss, ok fekk mǫnnum. En er hann tók niðr hinni hǫgri hendi, þā sā menn at blōð rann ofan undan bryn-stūkunni; en engi vissi hvar hann var sār.

Mest var vǫrnin ā Orminum ok mannskœðust af fyrirrūms- 240 mǫnnum ok stafnbūum; þar var hvārttveggja, valit mest mann-fólkit ok hæst borðin. En lið fell fyrst um mitt skipit. Ok þā er fātt stōð manna upp um siglu-skeið, þā rēð Eiríkr jarl til upp-gǫngunnar, ok kom upp ā Orminn við fimtānda mann. Þā kom í mōt honum Hyrningr, māgr Ölāfs konungs, 245 með sveit manna, ok varð þar inn harðasti bardagi, ok lauk svā, at jarl hrōkk ofan aptr ā Barðann; en þeir menn er honum hǫfðu fylgt fellu sumir, en sumir vāru særðir. Þar varð enn in snarpasta orrosta, ok fellu þā margir menn ā Orminum. En er þyntisk skipan ā Orminum til varnarinnar, 250 þā rēð Eiríkr jarl annat sinn til uppgöngu ā Orminn. Varð þā enn hǫrð við-taka. En er þetta sā stafnbūar ā Orminum, þā gengu þeir aptr ā skipit, ok snūask til varnar mōti jarli, ok veita harða viðtöku. En fyrir því at þā var svā mjök fallit lið ā Orminum, at víða vāru auð borðin, tōku þā jarls menn 255

víða upp at ganga. En alt þat lið er þā stōð upp til varnar ā Orminum sōtti aptr ā skipit, þar sem konungr var.

Kolbjörn stallari gekk upp ī lypting til konungs; þeir hōfðu mjök líkan klæða-būnað ok vāpna, Kolbjörn var ok  
 260 allra manna mestr ok frīðastr. Varð nū ęnn ī fyrirrūminu in snarpasta orrosta. En fyrir þā sōk at þā var svā mikit fōlk komit upp ā Orminn af liði jarls sem vera mātti ā skipinu, en skip hans lōgðu at ęllum megin utan at Orminum, en lītīt fjol-męnni til varnar mōti svā miklum hęr, nū þōtt þeir  
 265 męnn væri bæði stęrkir ok frœknir, þā fellu nū flestir ā litilli stundu. En Ōlāfr konungr sjālfr ok þeir Kolbjörn bāðir hljōpu þā fyrir borð, ok ā sitt borð hvārr. En jarls męnn hōfðu lagt utan at smā-skūtur, ok drāpu þā er ā kaf hljōpu. Ok þā er konungr sjālfr hafði ā kaf hlaupit, vildu þeir taka  
 270 hann hōndum, ok fœra Eirīki jarli. En Ōlāfr konungr brā yfir sik skildinum, ok steypðisk ī kaf; en Kolbjörn stallari skaut undir sik skildinum, ok hlífði sēr svā við vāpnum er lagt var af skipum þeim er undir lāgu, ok fell hann svā ā sæinn at skjoldrinn varð undir honum, ok komsk hann því  
 275 eigi ī kaf svā skjōtt, ok varð hann hand-tękinn ok dręginn upp ī skūtuna, ok hugðu þeir at þar væri konungrinn. Var hann þā leiddr fyrir jarl. En er þess varð jarl varr at þar var Kolbjörn, en eigi Ōlāfr konungr, þā vāru Kolbirni grið gefin. En ī þessi svipan hljōpu allir fyrir borð af Orminum,  
 280 þeir er þā vāru ā lifi, Ōlāfs konungs męnn; ok sęgir Hallfreðr vandræða-skāld, at Þorkęll nęfja, konungs brōðir, hljōp sīðast allra manna fyrir borð.

Svā var fyrr ritat, at Sigvaldi jarl kom til fōruneytis við Ōlāf konung ī Vindlandi, ok hafði tīu skip, en þat hit ellifsta,  
 285 er ā vāru męnn Āstrīðar konungs-dōttur, konu jarls. En þā er Ōlāfr konungr hafði fyrir borð hlaupit, þā ępði hęrrinn allr sigr-ōp, ok þā lustu þeir ārum ī sæ Sigvaldi jarl ok hans męnn, ok rōru til bardaga. En sū Vinda-



snękkjan, er Āstriðar menn vāru ā, röri brott ok aptr undir Vindland; ok var þat margra manna māl þegar, at Ōlāfr 290 konungr mundi hafa steypt af sēr brynjunni ī kafi, ok kafat svā ūt undan langskipunum, lagizk sīðan til Vindasnękkjunnar, ok hęfði menn Āstriðar flutt hann til lands. Ok eru þar margar frā-sagnir um fęrðir Ōlāfs konungs görvar sīðan af sumum mōnnum. En hvęrn veg sem þat hęfir 295 verit, þā kom Ōlāfr konungr Tryggvason aldri sīðan til rīkis ī Noregi.

## VII.

### AUÐUN.

Maðr hēt Auðun, Vest-firzkr at kyni ok fē-litill ; hann fōr utan vestr þar ī fjorðum með um-rāði Þorsteins bōnda gōðs, ok Þōris stýri-manns, er þar hafði þegit vist of vetrinn með Þorsteini. Auðun var ok þar, ok starfaði fyrir honum Þōri, 5 ok þā þessi laun af honum—utan-fērðina ok hans um-sjā. Hann Auðun lagði mestan hluta fjār þess er var fyrir mōður sīna, āðr hann stigi ā skip, ok var kveðit ā þriggja vetra björg. Ok nū fara þeir utan heðan, ok fersk þeim vel, ok var Auðun of vetrinn ęptir með Þōri stýrimanni ; hann ātti 10 bū ā Moeri. Ok um sumarit ęptir fara þeir út til Groen-lands, ok eru þar of vetrinn. Þess er við getit at Auðun kaupir þar bjarn-dýri eitt, görsimi mikla, ok gaf þar fyrir alla eigu sīna. Ok nū of sumarit ęptir þā fara þeir aptr til Noregs, ok verða vel reið-fara ; hefir Auðun dýr sitt með 15 sēr, ok ætlar nū at fara suðr til Danmęrkr ā fund Sveins konungs, ok gefa honum dýrit. Ok er hann kom suðr ī landit, þar sem konungr var fyrir, þā gengr hann upp af skipi, ok leiðir ęptir sēr dýrit, ok leigir sēr her-bęrgi. Haraldi konungi var sagt brātt at þar var komit bjarndýri, görsimi 20 mikil, ‘ok ā Īs-lęnzkr maðr.’ Konungr sendir þegar męnn ęptir honum, ok er Auðun kom fyrir konung, kveðr hann konung vel ; konungr tōk vel kveðju hans, ok spurði sīðan : ‘āttu görsimi mikla ī bjarndýri?’ Hann svarar, ok kvezk eiga dýrit eitthvert. Konungr mælti : ‘villtu selja oss dýrit

við slíku verði sem þú keyptir?’ Hann svarar: ‘eigi vil ek 25  
 þat, herra!’ ‘Villtu þá,’ segir konungr, ‘at ek gefa þér tvau  
 verð slík, ok mun þat réttara, ef þú hefir þar við gefit alla  
 þína eigu.’ ‘Eigi vil ek þat, herra!’ segir hann. Konungr  
 mælti: ‘villtu gefa mér þá?’ Hann svarar: ‘eigi, herra!’  
 Konungr mælti: ‘hvat villtu þá af göra?’ Hann svarar: 30  
 ‘fara,’ segir hann, ‘til Danmerkr, ok gefa Sveini konungi.’  
 Haraldr konungr segir: ‘hvárt er, at þú ert maðr svā úvitr  
 at þú hefir eigi heyrt úfrið þann er í milli er landa þessa,  
 eða ætlar þú giptu þína svā mikla, at þú munir þar komask  
 með görsimar, er aðrir fā eigi komizk klakk-laust, þó at 35  
 nauð-syn eigi til?’ Auðun svarar: ‘herra! þat er ā yðru  
 valdi, en engu jātum vēr oðru en þessu er vēr hofum aðr  
 ætlat.’ Þá mælti konungr: ‘hvī mun eigi þat til, at þú farir  
 leið þína, sem þú vill, ok kom þá til mín, er þú fęrr aptr,  
 ok seg mér, hversu Sveinn konungr launar þér dýrit, ok 40  
 kann þat vera, at þú sér gæfu-maðr.’ ‘Því heit ek þér,’  
 sagði Auðun.

Hann fęrr nū sīðan suðr með landi, ok í Vík austr, ok þá  
 til Danmerkr; ok er þá uppi hverr penningr fjārins, ok verðr  
 hann þá biðja matar bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dýrit. Hann 45  
 kömr ā fund ār-manns Sveins konungs, þess er Āki hēt,  
 ok bað hann vista nakkvarra bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dýrit:  
 ‘ek ætla,’ segir hann, ‘at gefa Sveini konungi dýrit.’ Āki  
 lēzk selja mundu honum vistir, ef hann vildi. Auðun kvezk  
 ekki til hafa fyrir at gefa; ‘en ek vilda þó,’ segir hann, ‘at 50  
 þetta kvæmisk til leiðar at ek mætta dýrit fœra konungi.’  
 ‘Ek mun fā þér vistir, sem it þursið til konungs fundar;  
 en þar í mōti vil ek eiga hālft dýrit, ok mātту ā þat lita,  
 at dýrit mun deyja fyrir þér, þars it þursuð vistir miklar, en  
 fē sē farit, ok er būit við at þú hafir þā ekki dýrsins.’ Ok 55  
 er hann lītr ā þetta, sýnisk honum nakkvat ęptir sem  
 ārmaðrinn mælti fyrir honum, ok sættask þeir ā þetta, at

hann sęlr Āka hālftr dýrit, ok skal konungr sīðan meta alt saman. Skulu þeir fara bāðir nū ā fund konungs; ok svā  
60 gōra þeir: fara nū bāðir ā fund konungs, ok stōðu fyrir borðinu. Konungr ihugāði, hvęrr þessi maðr myndi vera, er hann kęndi eigi, ok mælti sīðan til Auðunar: ‘hvęrr er-tu?’ sęgir hann. Hann svarar: ‘ek em Īslęnzkr maðr, herra,’ sęgir hann, ‘ok kominn nū utan af Gręnlandi, ok nū  
65 af Noregi, ok ætlaða-k at fœra yðr bjarndýri þetta; keypta-k þat með allri eigu minni, ok nū er þō ā orðit mikit fyrir mēr; ek ā nū hālftr eitt dýrit,’ ok sęgir konungi sīðan, hvęrsu farit hafði með þeim Āka ārmanni hans. Konungr mælti: ‘er þat satt, Āki, er hann sęgir?’ ‘Satt er þat,’ sęgir hann.  
70 Konungr mælti: ‘ok þōtti þēr þat til liggja, þar sem ek sętta-k þik mikinn mann, at hepta þat eða tālma er maðr gōrðisk til at fœra mēr gōrsimi, ok gaf fyrir alla eign, ok sā þat Haraldr konungr at rāði at lāta hann fara ī friði, ok er hann vārr ūvinr? Hygg þū at þā, hvē sannligt þat var þinnar  
75 handar, ok þat væri makligt, at þū værir drepinn; en ek mun nū eigi þat gōra, en braut skaltu fara þegar ōr landinu, ok koma aldri aptr sīðan mēr ī aug-sýn! En þēr, Auðun! kann ek slīka þekk, sem þū gefir mēr alt dýrit, ok ver hēr með mēr.’ Þat þekkisk hann, ok er með Sveini konungi  
80 um hrīð.

Ok er liðu nakkvarir stundir, þā mælti Auðun við konung: ‘braut fýsir mik nū, herra!’ Konungr svarar hęldr seint: ‘hvat villtu þā,’ sęgir hann, ‘ef þū vill eigi með oss vera?’ Hann sęgir: ‘suðr vil ek ganga.’ ‘Ef þū vildir eigi svā gott  
85 rāð taka,’ sęgir konungr, ‘þā myndi mēr fyrir þykkja ī, er þū fýsisk ī braut’; ok nū gaf konungr honum silfr mjøk mikit, ok fōr hann suðr sīðan með Rūm-fęrlum, ok skipaði konungr til um fęrð hans, bað hann koma til sīn, er kvæmi aptr. Nū fōr hann fęrðar sinnar, unz hann kōmr suðr ī Rōma-borg.  
90 Ok er hann hęfir þar dvalizk, sem hann tíðir, þā fęrr hann

aptr; tekr þā sōtt mikla, görir hann þā ākafliga magran; gengr þā upp alt fēit þat, er konungr hafði gefit honum til ferðarinnar; tekr sīðan upp staf-karls stīg, ok biðr sēr matar. Hann er þā kollōttr ok hēldr ū-sælligr; hann kömr aptr ī Danmōrk at pāskum, þangat sem konungr er þā 95 staddr; en ei þorði hann at lāta sjā sik; ok var ī kirkju-skoti, ok ætlaði þā til fundar við konung, er hann gengi til kirkju um kveldit; ok nū er hann sā konunginn ok hirðina fagrliga būna, þā þorði hann eigi at lāta sjā sik. Ok er konungr gekk til drykkju ī hōllina, þā mataðisk Auðun 100 ūti, sem siðr er til Rūmfērla, meðan þeir hafa eigi kastat staf ok skreppu. Ok nū of aptaninn, er konungr gekk til kveld-sōngs, ætlaði Auðun at hitta hann, ok svā mikit sem honum þōtti fyrr fyrir, jōk nū miklu ā, er þeir vāru druknir hirðmeñnir; ok er þeir gengu inn aptr, þā þekði konungr 105 mann, ok þōttisk finna at eigi hafði frama til at ganga fram at hitta hann. Ok nū er hirðin gekk inn, þā veik konungr ūt, ok mælti: ‘gangi sā nū fram, er mik vill finna; mik grunar at sā muni vera maðrinn.’ Þā gekk Auðun fram, ok fell til fōta konungi, ok varla kēndi konungr hann; ok 110 þegar er konungr veit, hvērr hann er, tōk konungr ī hōnd honum Auðuni, ok bað hann vel kominn, ‘ok hēfir þū mikit skipazk,’ segir hann, ‘sīðan vit sām k’; leiðir hann ēptir sēr inn, ok er hirðin sā hann, hlōgu þeir at honum; en konungr sagði: ‘eigi þurfu þēr at honum at hlæja, þvī at bētr hēfir 115 hann sēt fyr sinni sāl hēldr en ēr.’ Þā lēt konungr göra honum laug, ok gaf honum sīðan hlæði, ok er hann nū með honum. Þat er nū sagt einhverju sinni of vārit at konungr bȳðr Auðuni at vera með sēr ā-lengðar, ok kvezk myndu göra hann skutil-svein sinn, ok leggja til hans gōða virðing. 120 Auðun segir: ‘Guð þakki yðr, herra! sōma þann allan er þēr vilið til mīn leggja; en hitt er mēr ī skapi at fara ūt til Īslands.’ Konungr segir: ‘þetta sȳnisk mēr undarliga

kosit.' Auðun mælti: 'eigi mā ek þat vita, herra!' segir  
 125 hann, 'at ek hafa hēr mikinn sōma með yðr, en mōðir mīn  
 troði stafkarls stīg út ā Īslandi; þvī at nū er lokit björg þeiri  
 er ek lagða til, āðr ek fœra af Īslandi.' Konungr svarar:  
 'vel er mælt,' segir hann, 'ok mannlīga, ok muntu verða  
 giptu-maðr; þessi einn var svā hlutrinn, at mēr myndi eigi  
 130 mis-līka at þū fœrir ī braut heðan; ok ver nū með mēr þar til  
 er skip būask.' Hann görir svā.

Einn dag, er ā leið vārit, gekk Sveinn konungr ofan ā  
 bryggjur, ok vāru menn þā at, at būa skip til ymissa landa,  
 ī austr-veg eða Sax-land, til Svīþjóðar eða Noregs. Þā koma  
 135 þeir Auðun at einu skipi fōgru, ok vāru menn at, at būa  
 skipit. Þā spurði konungr: 'hvęsu līzk þēr, Auðun! ā  
 þetta skip?' Hann svarar: 'vel, herra!' Konungr mælti:  
 'þetta skip vil ek þēr gefa, ok launa bjarndýrit.' Hann  
 þakkaði gjořfina ęptir sinni kunnustu; ok er leið stund, ok  
 140 skipit var albūit, þā mælti Sveinn konungr við Auðun: 'þō  
 villtu nū ā braut, þā mun ek nū ekki letja þik, en þat hęfi ek  
 spurt, at ilt er til hafna fyrir landi yðru, ok eru víða örafi ok  
 hætt skipum; nū brýtr þū, ok týnir skipinu ok fēnu; lít sēr  
 þat þā ā, at þū hafir fundit Svein konung, ok gefit honum  
 145 görsimi.' Sīðan seldi konungr honum leðr-hosu fulla af  
 silfri, 'ok ertu þā ęnn eigi fē-lauss með ęllu, þōtt þū brjötir  
 skipit, ef þū fær haldit þessu. Verða mā svā ęnn,' segir  
 konungr, 'at þū týnir þessu fē; lít nýtr þū þā þess, er þū  
 fannt Svein konung, ok gaft honum görsimi.' Sīðan drō  
 150 konungr hring af hęndi sēr, ok gaf Auðuni, ok mælti: 'þō  
 at svā illa verði, at þū brjötir skipit ok týnir fēnu, eigi  
 ertu fēlauss, ef þū kömsk ā land, þvī at margir menn hafa  
 gull ā sēr ī skips-brotum, ok sēr þā at þū hęfir fundit Svein  
 konung, ef þū hęldr hringinum; en þat vil ek rāða þēr,'  
 155 segir hann, 'at þū gefir eigi hringinn, nema þū þykkisk eiga  
 svā mikit gott at launa nokkurum gořgum manni, þā gef



þeim hringinn, því at tignum mönnum sōmir at þiggja, ok far nū heill!’

Síðan lætr hann í haf, ok kömr í Noreg, ok lætr flytja upp varnað sinn, ok þurfti nū meira við þat en fyrr, er 160 hann var í Noregi. Hann fęrr nū síðan ā fund Haralds konungs, ok vill ęfna þat er hann hēt honum, āðr hann fōr til Danmęrkr, ok kvęðr konung vel. Haraldr konungr tōk vel kvęðju hans, ok ‘sęzk niðr,’ sęgir hann, ‘ok drekk hēr með oss’; ok svā gōrir hann. Þā spurði Haraldr kon- 165 ungr: ‘hverju launaði Sveinn konungr þēr dýrit?’ Auðun svarar: ‘því, herra! at hann þā at mēr.’ Konungr sagði: ‘launat mynda ek þēr því hafa; hverju launaði hann ęnn?’ Auðun svarar: ‘gaf hann mēr silfr til suðr-göngu.’ Þā sęgir Haraldr konungr: ‘morgum mönnum gefr Sveinn konungr 170 silfr til suðrgöngu eða annarra hluta, þōtt ekki færi honum görsimar; hvat er ęnn fleira?’ ‘Hann bauð mēr,’ sęgir Auðun, ‘at görask skutilsveinn hans, ok mikinn sōma til mīn at lęggja.’ ‘Vel var þat mælt,’ sęgir konungr, ‘ok launa myndi hann ęnn fleira.’ Auðun sagði: ‘gaf hann mēr 175 knorr með farmi þeim er hingat er bezt varit í Noreg.’ ‘Þat var stōr-mannligt,’ sęgir konungr, ‘en launat mynda ek þēr því hafa. Launaði hann því fleira?’ Auðun svaraði: ‘gaf hann mēr leðrhosu fulla af silfri, ok kvað mik þā eigi fēlausan, ef ek helda því, þō at skip mitt bryti við Ísland.’ Konungr 180 sagði: ‘þat var ā-gætliga gört, ok þat mynda ek ekki gört hafa; lauss mynda ek þykkjask, ef ek gæfa þēr skipit; hvært launaði hann fleira?’ ‘Svā var vīst, herra!’ sęgir Auðun, ‘at hann launaði: hann gaf mēr hring þenna er ek hęfi ā hęndi, ok kvað svā mega at berask, at ek týnda fēnu 185 öllu, ok sagði mik þā eigi fēlausan, ef ek ætta hringinn, ok bað mik eigi lōga, nema ek ætta nokkurum tignum manni svā gott at launa, at ek vilda gefa; en nū hęfi ek þann fundit, því at þū áttir kost at taka hvárttveggja frā mēr,

190 dýrit ok svā līf mitt, en þū lēzt mik fara þangat í friði,  
sem aðrir nāðu eigi.' Konungr tók við gjöfinni með blīðu,  
ok gaf Auðuni í mōti gōðar gjafir, āðr en þeir skilðisk.  
Auðun varði fēnu til Íslands-ferðar ok fōr út þegar um  
sumarit til Íslands, ok þōtti vera inn mesti gæfumaðr.



## VIII.

### ÞRYMS-KVIÐA.

1. Vreiðr var þā Ving-þōrr, er hann vaknaði,  
ok sīns hamars of saknaði:  
skęgg nam at hrista, skor nam at dýja,  
rēð Jarðar burr um at þreifask.
2. Ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað: 5  
‘heyr-ðu nū, Loki! hvat ek nū mæli,  
er engi veit jarðar hvegi  
nē upp-himins: āss er stolinn hamri!’
3. Gengu þeir fagra Freyju tūna,  
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað: 10  
‘muntu mēr, Freyja! fjaðr-hams ljā,  
ef ek minn hamar mætta-k hitta?’

#### Freyja kvað:

4. ‘Þō munda-k gefa þēr, þōtt ōr gulli væri,  
ok þō selja at væri ōr silfri.’ 15
5. Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði,  
unz fyr utan kom āsa garða,  
ok fyr innan kom jōtna heima.
6. Þrymr sat ā haugi, þursa drōttinn,  
greyjum sīnum gull-bōnd snōri 20  
ok mōrum sīnum mōn jafnaði.

Þrymr kvað:

7. 'Hvat er með āsum? hvat er með ālfum?  
hvī er-tu einn kominn ī Jǫtunheima?'

Loki kvað:

25

'Ilt er með āsum, ilt er með ālfum;  
hefir þū Hlō-riða hamar of fōlginn?'

Þrymr kvað:

8. 'Ek hefī Hlōriða hamar of fōlginn  
ātta rǫstum fyr jǫrð neðan;  
hann engi maðr aptr of heimtir,  
nema fœri mēr Freyju at kvān.'

30

9. Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði,  
unz fyr utan kom jǫtna heima  
ok fyr innan kom āsa garða;  
moetti hann Þōr miðra garða,  
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:

35

10. 'Hefir þū örindi sem ęrfiði?  
seg-ðu ā lopti lǫng tīðindi:  
opt sitjanda sǫgur of fallask,  
ok liggjandi lygi of þellir.'

40

Loki kvað:

11. 'Hefi-k ęrfiði ok örindi:  
Þrymr hefir þinn hamar, þursa drōttinn;  
hann engi maðr aptr of heimtir,  
nema honum fœri Freyju at kvān.'

45

12. Ganga þeir fagra Freyju at hitta,  
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:  
'bitt-u þik, Freyja, brūðar līni!  
vit skulum aka tvau ī Jǫtunheima.'

50

13. Vreið varð þā Freyja ok fnāsaði,  
allr āsa salr undir bifðisk,  
stökk þat it mikla męn Brīsinga:  
'mik veizt-u verða ver-gjarnasta,  
ef ek ęk með þēr ī Jotunheima.' 55
14. Sęnn vāru æsir allir ā þingi  
ok āsynjur allar ā mālī,  
ok of þat rēðu rīkir tīvar,  
hvē þeir Hlōriða hamar of sęetti.
15. Þā kvað þat Heimdallr, hvītastr āsa 60  
(vissi hann vel fram, sem vanir aðrir):  
'bindum vēr Þōr þā brūðar līni,  
hafi hann it mikla męn Brīsinga!
16. Lātum und honum hrynja lukla  
ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla, 65  
en ā brjōsti breiða steina,  
ok hagliga of hōfuð typpum!'
17. Þā kvað þat Þōrr, þrūðugr āss:  
'mik munu æsir argan kalla,  
ef ek bindask læt brūðar līni.' 70
18. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:  
'þęgi þū [nū], Þōrr! þeira orða;  
þegar munu jōtnar Āsgarð búa,  
nema þū þinn hamar þēr of heimtīr.'
19. Bundu þeir Þōr þā brūðar līni 75  
ok īnu mikla męni Brīsinga.
20. Lētu und honum hrynja lukla  
ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla,  
en ā brjōsti breiða steina,  
ok hagliga of hōfuð typðu. 80

21. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:  
 ‘mun ek ok með þēr ambätt vera,  
 vit skulum aka tvær ī Jötunheima.’
22. Senn vāru hafrar heim of reknir,  
 skyndir at sköklum, skyldu vel renna: 85  
 björg brotnuðu, brann jörð loga,  
 ök Öðins sonr ī Jötunheima.
23. Þā kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn:  
 ‘standið upp, jötnar! ok sträið þekki!  
 nū foera mēr Freyju at kvān, 90  
 Njarðar döttur, ör Nōa-tūnum.
24. Ganga hēr at garði gull-hyrndar kȳr,  
 öxn al-svartir jötni at gamni;  
 fjöld ā ek meiðma, fjöld ā ek menja,  
 einnar mēr Freyju āvant þykkir.’ 95
25. Var þar at kveldi of komit snimma,  
 ok fyr jötna öl fram borit;  
 einn āt oxa, ātta laxa,  
 krāsir allar, þær er konur skyldu,  
 drakk Sifjar verr sæld þrjú mjaðar. 100
26. Þā kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn:  
 ‘hvar sattu brūðir bīta hvassara?  
 sāk-a-k brūðir bīta breiðara,  
 nē inn meira mjöð mey of drekka.’
27. Sat in al-snotra ambätt fyrir, 105  
 er orð of fann við jötuns māli:  
 ‘āt vætr Freyja ātta nāttum,  
 svā var hon öð-fūs ī Jötunheima.’
28. Laut und līnu, lysti at kyssa,  
 en hann utan stökk end-langan sal:  
 ‘hvī eru öndött augu Freyju?  
 þykkir mēr ör augum eldr of brænna.’ 110

29. Sat in alsnotra ambátt fyrir,  
 er orð of fann við jötuns máli:  
 'svaf vætr Freyja átta náttum,  
 svá var hon öðfús í Jötunheima.' 115
30. Inn kom in arma jötna systir,  
 hin er brúð-fjār of biðja þorði:  
 'láttu þér af höndum hringa rauða,  
 ef þú ǫðlask vill ástir mínar,  
 ástir mínar, alla hylli!' 120
31. Þá kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dróttinn:  
 'berið inn hamar brúði at vígja,  
 leggið Mjöllni í meyjar knē,  
 vígið okkr saman Vārar hendi!' 125
32. Hlō Hlōriða hugr í brjōsti,  
 er harð-hugaðr hamar of þekði;  
 Þrym drap hann fyrstan, þursa dróttin,  
 ok ætt jötuns alla lamði.
33. Drap hann ina ǫldnu jötna systur, 130  
 hin er brúðfjār of beðit hafði;  
 hon skell of hlaut fyr skillinga,  
 en högg hamars fyr hringa fjöld.  
 Svá kom Óðins sonr ģndr at hamri.



## NOTES.

The references marked Gr. are to the paragraphs of the Grammar.

### I. THOR.

Line 3. *Hann á þar ríki er þrúð-vangar heita*, 'he reigns (there) where it is called þ.,' i. e. in the place which is called þ. The plur. *heita* agrees with *þrúðvangar*, as in l. 14 below: *þat eru járnglöfar* 'that is (his) iron gloves.'

l. 5. *þat er hús mest, svá at menn hafa gört*, 'that is the largest house, so that men have made (it),' i. e. the largest house that has been built. Note the plur. *hús* of a single house; each chamber was originally regarded as a house, being often a detached building.

l. 13. *spennir þeim*, Gr. § 154; cp. 2. 49.

### II. THOR AND ÚTGARÐALOKI.

l. 1. *för með hafra sína . . ok með honum sá áss er . .* We see here that *með* generally takes an acc. to denote passive, and a dat. to denote voluntary accompaniment.

l. 5. *soðit* refers to some such subst. as *slátr* (meat) understood.

l. 11. *sprætti á . . á* is here an adv.

l. 12. *til mærgjar*. *tíl* here implies intention—to get at the marrow.

l. 20. *þat er sá augnanna*, 'the little he saw of the eyes.'—Thor frowned till his eyebrows nearly covered his eyes, and the man felt as if he were going to fall down dead at the mere sight of them.

l. 21. The second *hann* refers, of course, to Thor.

l. 34. *til myrkrs*, till it was dark.

l. 36. *þeir*, the masc. instead of the neut. pl., as in l. 32 foll., showing that *leitudo* is meant to refer only to the men of the party, and not to include Róska. (Gr. § 179.)

l. 46. *sér hvar lá maðr*, 'saw where a man lay,' i. e. saw a man lying.

- l. 51. einu sinni, for once in his life.
- l. 52. nefndisk Skrýmir, said his name was Skr.
- l. 66. búið til (*prp.*) nátt-verðar yðr, prepare supper for yourselves.
- l. 77. Er þat þér satt at segja. *satt* is in apposition to *þat*—‘that is to be told you as the truth, (namely) that . . .’
- l. 88. sjā sik, see himself alive.
- l. 104. þann = *þann veg*, that way, course.
- l. 108. at æsirnir bæði þā heila hittask. The full sense is, ‘that Thor and Loki expressed a wish that they and Skrýmir might meet again safe and sound.’
- ll. 111, 112. settu hnakkann á bak sér aptr, threw back the backs of their heads till they touched their backs, i.e. threw back their heads.
- l. 118. ærit stōra, ‘rather big,’ i. e. very big.
- l. 120. glotti um tōnn, ‘grinned round a tooth,’ i.e. showed his teeth in a malicious grin. Two MSS. read *við* instead of *um*.
- l. 121. er annan veg en ek hygg, at . . ? is it otherwise than as I think, namely that . . ? i. e. am I not right in thinking that . . ?
- l. 127. engi er hēr sá inni er . . = engi er hēr-inni sá-er. . .
- l. 129. freista skal, Gr. § 192.
- l. 140. kallar þess meiri vān at hann sē . . ‘says that there is more probability of that, namely that he is . . than of the contrary,’ i. e. says that he will have to be. . .
- l. 150. fōthvatari en svā, ‘more swift-footed than so—under these circumstances,’ i. e. than you.
- l. 156. ok er þjālfí eigi þā kominn . . = þā er þjālfí eigi kominn. . .
- l. 172. at sinni, this time.
- l. 172. hann. acc.
- l. 173. laut ör horninu, bent back from the horn.
- l. 188. mestr refers to *drykk* understood.
- l. 218. kalli, Gr. § 192.
- l. 241. þō refers to *uni*.

### III. BALDER.

- l. 7. engi agrees with *dōmr*.

### IV. THE DEATH OF BALDER.

- l. 11. hann, acc.
- l. 20. ungr, too young.
- l. 31. ū-happ is in apposition to *þat*; cp. 3. 7.
- ll. 33, 34. vāru með einum hug til . . had the same feelings towards.
- l. 36. var . . fyrr, was beforehand, prevented.
- l. 42. vili, subj. ‘whether he will’;—change of construction.
- l. 55. nema, ‘unless,’ here = ‘until.’



l. 89. *heim*. This use of *heim* in the sense of 'someone else's home.' is frequent. Cp. our 'drive a nail home.'

l. 94. *svā* refers to *ok ef allir hlutir* . . , the *ok* being pleonastic.

l. 108. *hvar*, cp. 2. 46.

l. 113. *karl*, 'old man,' here = Odin.

## V. HĒÐINN AND HEGNI.

l. 6. *Hēðinn* = *hann*; this use of a proper name instead of a pronoun is frequent.

l. 9. *þar*. Cp. 1. 3.

## VI. THE DEATH OF OLAF TRYGGVASON.

l. 17. *svā at*, so that, i. e. just when.

l. 30. *er*, namely that.

l. 33. *austan at sigla* is in a kind of apposition to *ferðina*.

l. 40. *svā*, also.

l. 48. *muni fyrir*, awaits you, is impending.

l. 53. *meira*, adv., better, faster.

l. 149. *bar hann hátt*, impers. w. acc.; he was in a conspicuous place.

l. 244. *við fimtānda mann*, one of fifteen, with fourteen men.

l. 259. *vāpna* is governed by the second half of the genitival compound *klæða-biūnað*, which is here considered as two independent words.

## VII. AUÐUN.

l. 17. *var fyrir*, was to be found.

l. 26. *tvau verð slík*, double the price you gave.

l. 55. *fē* is probably dat. here, but may be nom.

l. 56. *ęptir sem* . . , according as, in accordance with what.

l. 64. *nū* . . *nū*, lately . . just now.

l. 116. *heldr* is here used pleonastically in a kind of apposition to the preceding *ętr*.

l. 125. *en*, and = while.

l. 129. *þessi einn var svā hlutrinn, at* . . . , this single thing is the case, namely that . . . i. e. the only thing is that . . .

## VIII. ÞRYMSKVIÐA.

l. 7. *jarðar* is governed by *hęrgi*.

l. 9. *tūna*. Poetical construction of gen. to denote goal of motion.

l. 15. *þō* goes with the following *at-ok selja, þōat (þōtt) væri ēr silfri*.

l. 32. *fœri* may be either sg. or pl. 3 pers.



## GLOSSARY.

æ follows að, ð follows d, e follows e, œ follows oð, e follows o, ö follows 2, þ follows t.

The declensions of nouns are only occasionally given.

(-rs) etc. means that the *r* of the nom. is kept in inflection.

-a *adv.* not.

ā *sf.* river.

ā *see* eiga.

ā *prp. w. acc. and dat.* on, in.

āðr *adv., cj.* before.

aðrir *see* annar.

æsir *see* āss.

ætla *ww. 3.* consider, deem: 'ætla sk fyrir,' intend.

ætt *sf. 2.* race, descent, family.

ætta *see* eiga.

af *prp. w. dat.* from; of; with;  
*adv.* 'drekka af,' drink off.

af-hūs *sn.* out-house, side room.

afl *sn.* strength, might.

af-taka *wf.* damage, injury.

āgætliga *adv.* splendidly.

aka *sv. 2.* drive (a chariot, etc.).

ākafliga *adv.* vehemently, hard—  
'kalla a.' call loudly.

akarn *sn.* acorn.

akkeri *sn.* anchor.

ālar-ēndir *sm.* thong-end, end of a strap.

al-būinn *adj. w. gen.* quite ready.

aldinn *adj.* old.

aldri *adv.* never.

ā-lengðar *adv.* for some time.

ālfr *sm.* elf.

ā-lit *snpl.* appearance, countenance [lita].

all-harðr *adj.* very hard, very violent.

all-litill *adj.* very little.

all-mann-skœðr *adj.* (very injurious to men), very murderous (of a battle) [skaði, 'injury'].

all-mikill *adj.* very great.

allr *adj.* all, whole; 'með öllu,' entirely; 'alls fyrst,' first of all.

all-stöðrum *adv.* very greatly.

all-valdr *sm.* monarch, king.

al-snotr *adj.* very clever.

al-svartr *adj.* very black, coal-black.

alt *adv.* quite.

ambátt *sf. 2.* female slave, maid.

and-lit *sn.* face [lita].

annarr *prn.* second; following, next; other; one of the two—  
'annar . . . annarr,' one . . . the other.

aptann *sm.* evening.

aptastr *adj.* most behind.

aptr *adv.* back, backwards, behind.

ār *sf.* oar.

ār *sn.* year.

ār *see* ā.

## B.

**argr** *adj.* cowardly, base.

**ār-maðr** *sm.* steward.

**armr** *adj.* wretched.

**ās-megin** *sn.* divine strength.

**áss** *sm.* 3, (Scandinavian) god.

**ást** *sf.* 2, affection, love, *often in pl.*

**ást-sæll** *adj.* beloved, popular.

[sæll, 'happy'].

**āsýnja** *wf.* (Scandinavian) goddess [áss].

**át**, *see* **eta**.

**at** *prp. w. dat.* at, by; to, towards, up to; for; in accordance with, after.

**at** *adv.* to.

**-at** *adv.* not.

**at-laga** *wf.* attack [leggja].

**at-rōðr** (*-rar*) *sm.* 2, rowing against, attack.

**átta** *num.* eight.

**átta** *see* **eiga**.

**auð-kendr** *adj.* easy to be recognized, easily distinguishable.

**auðr** *adj.* desert, deserted, without men.

**auð-sénn** *adj.* evident.

**auga** *wn.* eye.

**aug-sýn** *sf.* sight.

**auka** *sv.* 1, increase; *impers., w. dat. of what is added* 'jök nū miklu ā,' much was added to it (his hesitation increased).

**austan** *adv.* from the east.

**aust-maðr** *sm.* Easterner, Norwegian.

**austr** *sn.* the east—'ī au.,' eastwards.

**austr** *adv.* eastwards.

**austr-vegr** *sm.* the East, *especially* Russia.

**āvalt** *adv.* continually, all the time.

**ā-vanr** *adj.* wanting; *impers. neut. in* 'einnar mēr þreyju āvant þykkir,' Freyja alone I seem to want.

**ā-vinnr** *adj.* toilsome, *only in the impers. neut.* 'mun ā-vint verða um sǫxin, it will be a hard fight at the prow.

**bað** *see* **biðja**.

**bāðir** *prn.* both, *neut. as adv. in* 'bæði . . ok,' both . . and.

**bāðu** *see* **biðja**.

**bæða** *see* **biðja**.

**bæði** *see* **bāðir**.

**baggi** *wm.* bag; bundle.

**bak** *sn.* back, 'verja eitt baki,' defend a thing with the back, i. e. turns one's back to it = be a coward.

**bak-borði** *wm.* larboard.

**bāl** *sn.* flame; funeral pile.

**bāl-för** *sf.* funeral.

**bani** *wm.* death.

**bar**, *see* **bera**.

**bardagi** *wm.* battle.

**barð** *sn.* edge, rim; projection in the prow of a ship formed by the continuation of the keel.

**barða** *see* **berja**.

**barði** *wm.* war-ship with a sharp prow, ram.

**barn** *sn.* child.

**batt** *see* **binda**.

**bauð** *see* **bjōða**.

**beiða** *vv.* 1, *w. gen. of thing and dat. of pers. benefited*, ask, demand.

**bein** *sn.* bone.

**bekkr** *sm.* 2, bench.

**beilla** *vv.* 1, occupy oneself with, deal in, *generally in a bad sense*.

**bera** *sv.* 4, carry, take; bear, endure. **berask at**, happen. **b. fram**, bring forward, out. **b. vāpn niðr**, shoot down. **b. rāð sīn saman**, hold council, deliberate.

**berg-risi** *wm.* hill-giant.

**berja** *vv.* 1 b, strike—'b. grjōti,' stone. **berjask**, fight.

**berr** *adj.* bare, unsheathed (of a sword).

**ber-sekr** *sm.* 2, wild fighter, champion. [Literally 'bear-shirt,' i. e. one clothed in a bear's skin.]

**bętr** *see vel.*  
**bętri** *see gōðr.*  
**bęzt** *see vel.*  
**bęztr** *see gōðr.*  
**beygja** *ww.* 1, bend, arch.  
**biða** *sv.* 6, *w. gen.* wait for; *w. acc.* abide, undergo.  
**biðja** *sv.* 5, ask, beg, pray, *w. gen.* of thing, *acc.* of the pers. asked, and *dat.* of the person benefited; express a wish, bid—'bad hann vel kominn' (vera understood), bad him welcome; call on, challenge, command, tell.  
**bifask** *ww.* 1, tremble, shake.  
**bil** *sn.* moment of time.  
**bila** *ww.* 2, fail.  
**bilt** *neut. adj. only in the impers.* 'einum verðr bilt,' one hesitates, is taken aback, is afraid.  
**binda** *sv.* 3, bind, tie up; dress.  
**birta** *ww.* 1, show [bjartr].  
**bíta** *sv.* 6, bite; cut.  
**bittu** *see binda.*  
**bitu** *see bíta.*  
**bjarn-dýri** *sn.* bear.  
**bjartr** *adj.* bright, clear.  
**bjō** *see būa.*  
**bjōða** *sv.* 7, *w. acc. and dat.* offer, propose—'b. einum fang,' challenge to wrestling; invite. b. upp, give up.  
**björg** *sf.* help; means of subsistence, store of food.  
**blāsa** *sv.* 1, blow; blow trumpet as signal.  
**bleyða** *wf.* coward.  
**blíða** *wf.* gentleness, friendliness.  
**blindr** *adj.* blind.  
**blōð** *sn.* blood.  
**blōt-bolli** *wm.* sacrificial bowl.  
**bętr** *see bōt.*  
**boga-skot** *sn.* bowshot.  
**bogi** *wm.* bow.  
**bog-maðr** *sm.* bowman, archer.  
**bōndi** *sm.* 4, yeoman, householder, (free) man [būa].  
**borð** *sn.* side of a ship, board; rim, the margin between the rim

of a vessel and the liquid in it—'nū er gott beranda b. ā horninu,' now there is a good margin for carrying the horn, i. e. its contents are so diminished that it can be lifted without spilling.  
**borg** *sf.* fortress, castle.  
**borg-hlið** *sn.* castle gate.  
**bōt** *sf.* 3, mending, improvement; *plur.* bętr, compensation.  
**bęrn** *see barn.*  
**brā** *sf.* eyelid.  
**brā** *see bregða.*  
**bragð** *sn.* trick, stratagem [bregða].  
**brann**, *see bręnna.*  
**brast** *see bresta.*  
**brātt** *adv.* quickly.  
**braut** *sf.* way—ā braut, *adv.* away.  
**braut** *see brjōta.*  
**braut, brott**, *adv.* away.  
**bregða** *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* jerk, pull, push; b. upp, lift, raise (to strike). change, transform.  
**breiðr** *adj.* broad.  
**bręnna** *wf.* burning; incrimination.  
**bręnna** *sv.* 3, burn *intr.*  
**bręnna** *ww.* 1, burn *trans.*  
**bresta** *sv.* 3, break, crack, burst.  
**brestr** *sm.* crack; loss.  
**brjōst** *sn.* breast.  
**brjōta** *sv.* 7, break—'b. (skip)' suffer shipwreck, also *impers.* 'skip (acc.) brýtr,' the ship is wrecked.  
**broddr** *sm.* point.  
**brōðir** *sm.* 4, brother.  
**brotinn** *see brjōta.*  
**brotna** *ww.* 3, break *intr.*  
**brott** *see braut.*  
**brott-laga** *sf.* retreat.  
**brū** *sf.* bridge.  
**brūð-fē** *sm.* bridal gift.  
**brūðr** *sf.* 2, bride.  
**brūn** *sf.* 3, eyebrow.  
**bryggja** *wf.* pier.  
**brynja** *wf.* corslet.  
**brýnn** *see brūn.*

bryn-stūka *wf.* corslet-sleeve.  
 bryti *see* brjōta.  
 brýtr *see* brjōta.  
 bū *sn.* dwelling, home.  
 búa *sv.* 1, dwell; inhabit, possess, prepare. būsask, get ready, prepare *intr.* 'er búið við at..' it is likely to be that.., there is danger of...  
 buðu *see* bjōða.  
 búinn *adj.* ready; in a certain condition—'(við) svā búið' *adv.* under such circumstances; capable, fit for—'vel at sēr búinn,' very capable, very good (at).  
 bundu *see* binda.  
 burr *sm.* son.  
 býðr *see* bjōða.  
 býr *see* búa.  
 byrja *wv.* 3, begin.  
 byr-vænn *adj.* promising a fair wind.

## D.

daga *wv.* 3, dawn.  
 dagan *sf.* dawn.  
 dagr *sm.* day.  
 dalr *sm.* valley.  
 dauðr *adj.* dead.  
 dęgi *see* dagr.  
 deyja *sv.* 2, die.  
 djüpr, *adj.* deep.  
 dō *see* deyja.  
 dōmr *sm.* decision.  
 dōttir *sf.* 3, daughter.  
 dögurðr *sm.* breakfast [-urð = -verðr, *cp.* nättverðr].  
 dökk (vir), *adj.* dark.  
 draga *sv.* 2, draw, drag. d. saman, collect.  
 drakk *see* drekka.  
 drap *see* drepa.  
 draumr *sm.* dream.  
 dreginn *see* draga.  
 dreif *see* drifa.  
 dręki *wm.* dragon; dragon-ship, ship with a dragon's head as a beak.  
 drekka *sv.* 3, drink.

drepa *sv.* 5, strike; kill.  
 dreyma *wv.* 1, *impers. w. acc. of pers. and acc. of the thing* dream [draumr].  
 drifa *sv.* 6, drive; hasten.  
 drjüpa *sv.* 7, drop.  
 drō *see* draga.  
 drōgu *see* draga.  
 dröttinn *sm.* lord.  
 dröttin-hollr *adj.* faithful to its master.  
 drukkinn *adj. (pte.)* drunk.  
 drupu *see* drjüpa.  
 drykkja *wf.* drinking [drekka].  
 drykkju-maðr *sm.* drinker.  
 drykkur *sm.* 2, draught.  
 duna *wv.* 3, resound.  
 dunði *see* dynja.  
 dvalða *see* dvelja.  
 dvelja *wv.* 1b, delay. dveljask, dwell, stop.  
 dvergr *sm.* dwarf.  
 dyðrill *sm.* (?).  
 dýja *wv.* 1b, shake.  
 dynja *wv.* 1b, resound.  
 dýr *sn.* animal, beast.  
 dyrr *sf/pl.* door.

## E.

eða *cf.* or.  
 ef *cf.* if.  
 efnar, *wv.* 1, perform, carry out.  
 eęgja *wv.* 3, incite.  
 eiðr *sm.* oath.  
 eiga *wf.* property.  
 eiga *svw.* possess, have: have as wife, be married to; have *in the sense of* must.  
 eigi *adv.* not; no.  
 eign *sf.* property.  
 eignask *wv.* 3, appropriate, gain.  
 eik *sf.* 3, oak.  
 einka-mäl *sn/pl.* personal agreement, special treaty.  
 einn *num., prn.* one; the same; a certain, a; alone, only—'einn saman,' alone, mere.  
 einn-hvęrr, *prn.* a certain, some, a.

eira *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* spare.  
 eitr *sn.* poison.  
 ek *prn.* 1.  
 ek *see aka.*  
 ekki *prn. neut.* nothing; *adv.* not.  
 eldr *sm.* fire.  
 elli *wf.* old age.  
 ellifti *adj.* eleventh.  
 ellifu *num.* eleven.  
 em *see vera.*  
 en *cj.* but; and.  
 en *adv.* than, *after compar.*  
 endask *vv.* 1, end, suffice for.  
 endi, endir *sm.* end.  
 end-langr *adj.* the whole length—  
 ‘endlangan sal,’ the whole length  
 of the hall.  
 endr *adv.* again.  
 engi *prn.* none, no.  
 enn *adv.* yet, still; besides; after  
 all.  
 eptir *prp. w. acc.* after (of time).  
*w. dat.* along, over; in quest of,  
 after; according to, by. *adv.*  
 afterwards; behind [aptr].  
 eptri *adj. compar.* hind.  
 er *prn. rel.* who, which, *rel. adv.*  
 where; when; because, that.  
 er *see vera.*  
 er *see þū.*  
 erfíði *sn.* work; trouble.  
 ert *see vera.*  
 eru *see vera.*  
 eta *sv.* 5, eat.  
 ey *sf.* island.

## F.

fá *sv.* 1, grasp; receive, get; give;  
 be able. fāsk, wrestle. fāsk ā,  
 be obtained, be.  
 faðir *sm.* 4, father.  
 fær *see fā.*  
 fæstr *see fār.*  
 fagnaðr *sm.* 2, joy; entertainment,  
 hospitality.  
 fagr *adj.* beautiful, fair, fine.  
 fagrliga *adv.* finely.  
 fall *sn.* fall.

falla *sv.* 1, fall. fallask, be for-  
 gotten, fail.  
 fang *sn.* embrace, grasp; wrestling.  
 fann *see finna.*  
 fār *adj.* few—*neut.* fätt *w. gen.* :  
 ‘fätt manna,’ few men.  
 fara go, travel—*w. gen. in such*  
*constr. as* ‘f. ferðar sinnar,’ go  
 his way; fare (well, ill); happen,  
 turn out; experience; ‘f. með  
 einu,’ deal with, treat; destroy,  
 use up *w. dat.* farask *impers.*  
*in* ‘ferðsk þeim vel,’ they have a  
 good passage.  
 farmr *sm.* lading, cargo.  
 fastr *adj.* firm, fast, strong.  
 fē *sn.* property, money.  
 fęðrum, *see faðir.*  
 fekk *see fā.*  
 fęgrð *sf.* beauty [fagr].  
 fęgrstr *see fagr.*  
 feikn-stafir *smpl.* 2, wickedness.  
 fela *sv.* 3, hide.  
 fēlagi *wm.* companion.  
 fē-lauss, *adj.* penniless.  
 fē-litill *adj.* with little money, poor.  
 fell *see falla.*  
 fella *vv.* 1, fell, throw down; kill  
 [falla].  
 fengu, fęnginn *see fā.*  
 fęr *see fara.*  
 ferð *sf.* 2, journey [fara].  
 fer-skeyttr *adj.* four-cornered.  
 fimm *num.* five.  
 fimtāndi *adj.* fifteenth.  
 finna *sv.* 3, find; meet, go to see;  
 notice, *see.*  
 fjaðr-hamr *sm.* feathered (winged)  
 coat.  
 fjall *sn.* mountain.  
 fjār *see fē.*  
 fjara *sf.* ebb-tide; beach.  
 fjogur *see fjörir.*  
 fjörði *adj.* fourth.  
 fjörir *num.* four.  
 fjöld *wf.* quantity.  
 fjöl-kyngi *sn.* magic.  
 fjöl-męnni *sn.* multitude; troop  
 [maðr].



fjörðr *sm.* 3, firth.  
 fjörur *see* fjara.  
 flá *sv.* 2, flay, skin.  
 flaug *see* fljuga  
 flégin *see* flá.  
 flestr *see* margr.  
 fljóta *sv.* 7, float, drift.  
 fljuga *sv.* 7, fly.  
 fló *see* fljuga.  
 floti *wm.* fleet [fljóta].  
 flótti *wm.* flight [flýja].  
 flugu *see* fljuga.  
 fluttu *see* flytja.  
 flýja *vv.* 1, flee.  
 flytja *vv.* 1b. remove, bring.  
 fnása *vv.* 3, snort.  
 fœra *vv.* 1, bring, take; fasten [fara].  
 fœrir *see* fara.  
 fœti *see* fôt.  
 fólgin *see* fela.  
 fólk *sn.* multitude, troop; people.  
 fôr *see* fara  
 for-þolur *wpl.* representations, arguments [tala].  
 föstra *wf.* nurse.  
 fôt-hvatr *adj.* swift-footed.  
 fôtr *sm.* foot; leg.  
 fôður *see* faðir.  
 fôr *sf.* journey [fara].  
 fôru-neyti *sn.* company [njóta].  
 frá *prp.* from, away from; about, concerning. 'í frá' *adv.* away.  
 frændi *sm.* 4, relation.  
 frā-fall *sn.* death.  
 fram *adv.* forward, forth. *compar.* framar, ahead.  
 framastr *adj. superl.* chief, most distinguished.  
 frami *wm.* advantage, courage.  
 framiðr *see* frémja.  
 fram-stafn *sm.* prow.  
 frā-sögn *sf.* narrative, relation.  
 freista *vv.* 3, *w. gen.* try, test.  
 frémja *vv.* 1b, perform [fram].  
 friðr *sm.* 2, peace.  
 friðr *adj.* beautiful, fine.  
 fróðr *adj.* learned, wise.  
 frœkn *adj.* bold, daring.

frost *sn.* frost.  
 fugl *sm.* bird.  
 full-kominn *adj. (ptc.)* complete; ready (for).  
 fullr *adj.* full.  
 fundr *sm.* 2, meeting [finna].  
 fundu *see* finna.  
 furðu *adv.* awfully, very.  
 fúss *adj.* eager.  
 fylgja *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* follow; accompany.  
 fylki *sn.* troop [fólk].  
 fylkja *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* draw up (troops) [fólk].  
 fylla *vv.* 1, fill [fullr].  
 fyr, fyrir *prp. w. acc. and dat.* before; beyond, over—'f. borð,' overboard; instead of—'koma f.' *adv.* be given as compensation; for; because of. 'f. því at,' because. 'litill f. sér,' insignificant.  
 fyrir-rúm *sn.* fore-hold, chief-cabin.  
 fyrirrúms-maðr *sm.* man in the fore-hold.  
 fyrr *adv. compar.* before, formerly. *superl.* fyrst, first.  
 fyrri *adj. compar.* former. *superl.* fyrstr, first.  
 fýsa *vv.* 1, hasten *trans.*—*impers.* 'braut fýsir mik,' I feel a desire to go away [fúss].

## G.

gā *vv.* 1, *w. gen.* heed, care for.  
 gæfa *wf.* luck [gefa].  
 gæta *vv.* 1, watch, take care of [geta].  
 gaf *see* gefa.  
 gæfu-maðr *sm.* lucky man.  
 gaflak *sn.* javelin.  
 gamall *adj.* old.  
 gaman *sn.* amusement, joy.  
 ganga *sv.* 1, go, *with gen. of goal in poetry*; attack—'g. ā skip,' board a ship. g. af, be finished.  
 g. til, come up. 'g. upp, land;



board a ship; be used up, expended (of money).

garðr *sm.* enclosure, court; dwelling.

gat *see* geta.

gefa *sv.* 5, give.

gegnum, i gegnum *prp. w. gen.* through.

gekk *see* ganga.

gelti *see* góltr.

genginn, gengr, gengu, *see* ganga.

geta *sv.* 5, *w. gen.* mention, speak of; guess, suppose.

geysi *adv.* excessively.

gipta *wf.* luck [gefa].

giptu-maðr *sm.* lucky man.

gjafar *see* gjöf.

gjöf *sf.* gift.

glotta *wv.* 2, smile maliciously, grin.

glæsiligr *adj.* magnificent.

gnýr *sm.* din, noise.

göðr *adj.* good—'gott er til eins,' it is easy to get at, obtain.

gölf *sn.* floor; apartment, room.

gott *see* göðr.

göfugr *adj.* distinguished [gefa].

góltr *sm.* 3, boar.

gomul *see* gamall.

göra *wv.* 1c, do, make. görask, set about doing; be made into, become. göra at, accomplish, carry out.

görsimi *wf.* article of value, treasure.

granda *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* injure.

grár *adj.* gray.

gras *sn.* grass; plant. flower.

grāta *sv.* 1, weep, mourn for.

grātr *sm.* weeping.

greiða *wv.* 1, put in order, arrange.

greip *see* grípa.

gres-járn *sn.* iron wire (?).

grey *sn.* dog.

gríð *snpl.* peace, security.

gríða-staðr *sm.* sanctuary

grind *sf.* 3, lattice door, wicket.

grípa *sv.* 6, seize.

gripr *sm.* 2, article of value, treasure.

grjöt *sn.* stone (collectively).

gróa *sv.* 1, grow; heal.

grœr *see* gróa.

gruna *wv.* 3, *impers.*—'mik grunar,' I suspect, think.

grunr *sm.* 2, suspicion.

gull *sn.* gold.

gull-band *sn.* gold band.

gull-búinn *adj.* adorned with gold.

gull-hringr *sm.* gold ring.

gull-hyrndr *adj.* (*ptc.*) with gilt horns.

gull-roðinn *adj.* (*ptc.*) gilt.

gýgr *sf.* giantess.

gyltr *adj.* (*ptc.*) gilt.

gyrða *wv.* 1, gird.

## H.

hæstr *see* hār.

hætta *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* desist from, stop.

hættligr *adj.* dangerous, threatening.

hætttr *adj.* dangerous.

haf *sn.* sea.

hafa *wv.* 1, have; 'h. einn nær einu,' bring near to, expose to; use, utilize. at hafask, undertake. til hafa, have at hand.

hafna *see* hofn.

hafr *sm.* goat.

hafr-staka *wf.* goatskin.

hagliga *adv.* neatly.

hagr *sm.* condition; advantage—'þér mun h. á vera,' will avail thee, be profitable to you.

hag-stæðr *adj.* favourable.

halda *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* hold also with *prp. ā*; keep. *w. acc.* observe, keep (laws, etc.). *intr.* take a certain direction, go.

hálfr *adj.* half.

hálfu *adv.* by half, half as much again.

hallar *see* holl.

hallar-gölf *sn.* hall floor.

haltr *adj.* lame.  
 hamarr *sm.* hammer.  
 hamars-muðr *sm.* thin end of hammer.  
 hamar-skapt *sn.* handle of a hammer.  
 hamar-spor *sn.* mark made by a hammer.  
 hana *see* hann.  
 handar *see* hönd.  
 hand-skot *sn.* throwing with the hand.  
 hand-tækinn *ptc. pret.* taken by hand, taken alive.  
 hann *prn.* he.  
 hār *sn.* hair.  
 hār *adj.* high.  
 harð-hugaðr *adj.* stern of mood.  
 harðr *adj.* hard; strong.  
 harð-skeytr *adj.\** strong-shooting [skjöta].  
 harmr *sm.* grief.  
 hāski *wm.* danger.  
 hā-sæti *sn.* high seat, dais [sitja].  
 hāsætis-kista *sf.* chest under the dais.  
 hätt *adv.* high; loudly.  
 haugr *sm.* mound.  
 hauss *sm.* skull.  
 heðan *adv.* hence.  
 hefja *see* hafa.  
 hefja *sv.* 2, raise, lift; begin.  
 hefna *vv.* 1, *w. gen.* revenge, avenge.  
 heill *adj.* sound, safe, prosperous.  
 heil-ræði *sn.* sound advice, good advice [ræð].  
 heim *adv.* to one's home, home (domum).  
 heima *adv.* at home (domi).  
 heima-maðr *sm.* man of the household.  
 heim-fúss *adj.* longing to go home, homesick.  
 heimr *sm.* home, dwelling; world.  
 heimta *vv.* 1, fetch, obtain, get back.  
 heita *sv.* 1, call; *w. dat. of pers.*

*and dat. of thing* promise; *intr.* (*pres. heiti*) be named, called.  
 heldr *see* halda.  
 heldr *adv. compar.* more willingly, rather, sooner, more; rather, very.  
 hel-grindr *sf.* the doors of hell.  
 hellir *sm.* cave.  
 helt *see* halda.  
 hel-vegr *sm.* road to hell.  
 helzt *adv. superl.* most willingly, soonest, especially, most [heldr].  
 hendi, hendr *see* hönd.  
 hennar, henni *see* hann.  
 hepta *vv.* 1, bind; hinder, stop.  
 hēr *adv.* here—'h. af,' etc. here-of.  
 her-bergi, *sn.* quarters, lodgings.  
 herða *vv.* harden, clench.  
 her-fang *sn.* booty.  
 herja *vv.* 3, make war, ravage [herj].  
 herr *sm.* army, fleet.  
 herra *sm.* lord.  
 her-skip *sn.* war-ship.  
 hestr *sm.* horse.  
 hēt *see* heita.  
 heyra *vv.* 1, hear.  
 himinn *sm.* heaven.  
 hingat *adv.* hither.  
 hinn *prn.* that.  
 hirð *sf.* court.  
 hirð-maðr *sm.* courtier.  
 hiti *wm.* heat.  
 hitta *vv.* come upon, find, meet; *trans.* go to. hittask, meet, *intr.*  
 hjá *prp. w. dat.* by, at; in comparison with.  
 hjálmr *sm.* helmet.  
 hjön *snpl.* household.  
 hlaða *sv.* 2, load, heap up; 'h. seglum,' take in sails.  
 hlæja *sv.* 2, laugh.  
 hlaupa *sv.* 1, jump, leap; run.  
 hlaut *see* hljóta.  
 hleyp *see* hlaupa.  
 hleypa *vv.* 1, make to run (i. e. the horse), gallop.  
 hlif *sf.* shield.

hlifa *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* shelter, cover, protect.

hljöp *see* hlaupa.

hljōta *sv.* 7, get, receive.

hlōðu *see* hlaða.

hlōgu *see* hlæja.

hlunnr *sm.* roller (for launching ships).

hluti *wm.* portion [hljōta].

hlutr *sm.* 2, share; portion, part, piece; thing [hljōta].

hlut-skipti *sn.* booty.

hnakki *wm.* back of head.

hōf *see* hefja.

hollr *adj.* gracious, faithful.

hōlmr *sm.* small island.

hon *see* hann.

honum *see* hann.

horn *sn.* horn.

hægri *adj. compar.* right (hand).

hœla *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* praise, boast of.

hōfðingi *wm.* chief [hōfuð].

hōfða-fjöl *sf.* head-board (especially of a bedstead).

hōfðu *see* hafa.

hōfn *sf.* harbour.

hōfuð *sn.* head.

hōgg *sn.* stroke.

hōgg-ormr *sm.* viper.

hōgg-orrosta *wf.* 'cutting-fight,' hand-to-hand fight.

hōggva *sv.* 1, hew, cut, strike.

hōll *sf.* hall.

hōnd *sf.* 3, hand; side—'hvārra-tveggju handar,' on both sides, for both parties.

hræddr *adj.* frightened, afraid [*ptc.* of hræðask].

hræðask *vv.* 1, be frightened, fear.

hræzla *wf.* fear [hræðask].

hrafu *sm.* raven.

hratt *see* hrinda.

hrauð *see* hrjōða.

hraut *see* hrjōta.

hreyfa *vv.* 1, move.

hrið *sf.* period of time.

hrim-þurs *sm.* frost giant.

hrinda *sv.* 3, push, launch (ship).

hrista *vv.* 1, shake.

hrjōða *sv.* 7, strip, clear, disable.

hrjōta *sv.* 7, start, burst out.

hrökk *see* hrökkva.

hrökkva *sv.* 3, start back.

hryði *see* hrjōða.

hrynja *vv.* 1b. fall down.

hrýtr *see* hrjōta.

hugða *see* hyggja.

hugi *wm.* thought.

hugr *sm.* mind, heart; courage, spirit.

hugsa *vv.* 3, consider, think.

hundrað *sn.* hundred.

hurð *sf.* 2, door.

hūs *sn.* room; house.

hvar *adv.* where; that.

hvarr *prn.* which of two; each of the two, both.

hvarr-tveggja *prn.* each of the two, both.

hvart *adv.* whether, both in direct and indirect questions.

hvart-tveggja *adv.* 'hv. . . ok,' both . . . and.

hvass *adj.* sharp.

hvat *prn. neut.* what.

hvert *adj.* brisk, bold.

hvê *adv.* how.

hverfa *sv.* 3, turn, go.

hvergi *adv.* nowhere—'hv. jarðar,' nowhere on earth; in no respect, by no means.

hværnig *adv.* how. [= hværn veg.]

hverr *prn.* who.

hværsu *adv.* how.

hvî *adv.* why.

hvirfill *sm.* crown of head.

hvítna *vv.* 2, whiten.

hvitr *adj.* white.

hyggja *vv.* 1b. think, mean, determine [hugr].

hylli *wf.* favour [hollr].

## I.

î *prp.* in.

î-huga *vv.* 3, try to remember, consider [hugr].

illa *adv.* ill, badly.

illr *adj.* ill, bad.  
inn *art.* the.  
inn *adv.* in *compar.* innar, further in.  
inna *vv.* 1, accomplish.  
innan *adv.* within, inside. fyrir  
innan *prp. w. gen.* within, in.  
inni *adv.* in.  
it *see* þū.  
it *see* inn.  
i-þrött *sf.* feat.

## J.

jafn-breiðr *adj.* equally broad.  
jafn-þöfugr *adj.* equally heavy [hęfja].  
jafn-mikill *adj.* equally great.  
jafn-skjött *adv.* equally quick.  
jafna *vv.* 3, smooth; compare *w.*  
*dat. of thing compared.*  
jafnan *adv.* always.  
jarl *sm.* earl.  
járn *sn.* iron.  
járn-glöfi *sm.* iron gauntlet.  
járn-spong *sf.* iron plate.  
jāta *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* agree to.  
jök *see* auka.  
jörð *sf.* earth.  
jötun-heimar *smpl.* home, world  
of the giants.  
jötunn *sm.* giant.

## K.

kær-leikr *sm.* love, affection [kærr,  
'dear'].  
kaf *sn.* diving; deep water, water  
under the surface.  
kafa *vv.* 3, dive.  
kalla *vv.* 3, cry out, call; assert,  
maintain; name, call.  
kann *see* kunna.  
kapp *sn.* competition.  
karl *sm.* man; old man.  
kasta *vv.* 3, cast, throw.  
kaupa *vv.* 2, buy.  
kengr *sm.* bend.

kenna *vv.* 1, know; perceive.  
kęrling *sf.* old woman [karl].  
kęrra *wf.* chariot.  
kętill *sm.* kettle.  
keypta, *see* kaupa.  
keyra *vv.* 1, drive.  
kirkja *wf.* church.  
kirkju-skot *sn.* wing of a church.  
kjōsa, *sv.* 7, choose.  
klakk-laust *adv.* uninjured.  
klæða *vv.* 1, clothe.  
klæða-búnaðr *sm.* apparel.  
klæði *smpl.* clothes.  
knē *sn.* knee.  
knifr *sm.* knife.  
knęrr *sm.* merchant-ship.  
knūði *see* knýja.  
knúi *wm.* knuckle.  
knūt *sm.* knot.  
knýja *vv.* 1b, press with knuckles  
or knees; exert oneself [knūi].  
kölf-skot *sn.* (distance of a) bolt-  
shot.  
kollöttr *adj.* bald.  
koma *sv.* 4. come; happen, turn  
out; *w. dat.* bring into a certain  
condition. k. fyrir, be paid in  
atonement. komask, make one's  
way (by dint of exertion).  
kona *wf.* woman; wife.  
konr *sm.* kind—'alls konar,' all  
kinds; 'nakkvars konar,' of some  
kind.  
konunga-stęfna *wf.* congress of  
kings.  
konungr *sm.* king.  
konungs-döttir *sf.* king's daugh-  
ter.  
konungs-skip *sn.* king's ship.  
kosinn *see* kjōsa.  
kost-gripr *sm.* precious thing,  
treasure.  
kostr *sm.* 2, choice—'at öðru  
kosti,' otherwise; power [kjōsa].  
kųgur-sveinn *sm.* little boy, ur-  
chin.  
köpp *see* kapp.  
kųpur-yrði *sn.* boasting [orð].  
kųttr *sm.* 3, cat.

köm *see* koma.  
 krappa-rúm *sn.* back cabin.  
 krapp *adj.* narrow.  
 kraptr *sm.* strength.  
 krās *sf.* 2, delicacy.  
 kręfja *vv.* 1b, *w. acc. of pers.*  
*and gen. of thing,* demand.  
 kunna *svv.* know ; feel ; venture ;  
 like to.  
 kunnandi *wf.* knowledge, accom-  
 plishments.  
 kunnusta *wf.* knowledge, power.  
 kunnr *adj.* known.  
 kurr *sm.* murmur, rumour.  
 kvæði *sn.* poem.  
 kvæma *see* koma.  
 kvān *sf.* wife.  
 kveða *sv.* 5, say. kv. ā settle,  
 agree on.  
 kvęðja *wf.* salutation [kveða].  
 kvęðja *vv.* 1b, greet.  
 kveld *sn.* evening—'ī kv.,' this  
 evening.  
 kveld-söng *sm.* vespers.  
 kvenn-vāðir *sfpl.* woman's clothes.  
 kviðr *sm.* 3, stomach, belly.  
 kvisa *vv.* 3, whisper.  
 kvistr *sm.* 3, branch, twig.  
 kvøddu *see* kvęðja.  
 kykr (-vir) *adj.* living.  
 kykvendi *sn.* living creature,  
 animal.  
 kyll *sm.* bag.  
 kyn *sn.* race, lineage.  
 kȳr *sf.* 3, cow.  
 kyssa *vv.* 1, kiss.

## L.

lā *see* liggja.  
 lægri *see* lāgr.  
 lær-lęgr *sm.* thigh-bone.  
 læt *see* lāta.  
 lagða *see* lęggja.  
 lāgr *adj.* low ; short of stature  
 [liggja].  
 lags-maðr *sm.* companion.  
 lagu *see* liggja.  
 lamða, lamit, *see* lęmja.  
 land *sn.* land, country.

land-skjälfti *wm.* earthquake.  
 langr *adj.* long, far.  
 lāt *snpl.* noise.  
 lāta *sv.* 1, let go ; leave ; lose ;  
 allow ; cause, let ; behave, act ;  
 say.  
 lauf *sn.* foliage.  
 laufs-blað *sn.* (blade of foliage),  
 leaf.  
 laug *sf.* bath.  
 laun *snpl.* reward.  
 launa *vv.* 3, reward, requite *w.*  
*dat. of the thing given and of the*  
*pers., and acc. of the thing re-*  
*quited.*  
 lauss *adj.* loose ; shaky, unsteady ;  
 free from obligation.  
 laust *see* ljōsta.  
 laut *see* lūta.  
 lax *sm.* salmon.  
 leðr-hosa *wf.* leather bag.  
 lęggja *vv.* 1 b, lay, put ; 'l. eitt  
 fyrir einn,' give, settle on ; 'l.  
 sik fram,' exert oneself ; *intr. w.*  
 skip *understood* sail, row—1. at,  
 land ; attack ; 1. frā, retreat,  
 draw off ; pierce, make a thrust.  
 lęggjask, set out, proceed ;  
 swim [liggja].  
 leið *sf.* way—'koma einu til leiðar,'  
 carry out [līða].  
 leið *see* līða.  
 leiða *vv.* 1, lead, conduct [līða].  
 leiðangr (-rs) *sm.* levy [leið].  
 leiga *vv.* 1, borrow.  
 leikr *sm.* game ; athletic sports,  
 contest.  
 leita *vv.* 3, *w. gen. and dat.* seek ;  
 take to, have recourse to. leitask,  
 feel one's way [līta].  
 lęmja *vv.* 1b, break.  
 lęngð *sf.* length [langr].  
 lęngi *adv.* long (of time) [langr].  
 lęngstr *see* langr.  
 lēt *see* lāta.  
 lętja *vv.* 1b, *w. acc. of pers. and*  
*gen. of thing,* hinder, dissuade.  
 lēta *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* lift.  
 leyniliga *adv.* secretly.

leysa *vv.* 1, loosen, untie, open [lauss].

lið *sn.* troop.

liða *sv.* 6, go; pass (of time); *impers.* liðr, *w. dat.* fare, get on. *impers.* 'liðr ā (nāttina),' (the night) is drawing to a close.

líf *sn.* life—'ā lífi, alive.

lífa *vv.* 2, live.

liggja *sv.* 5, lie. 1. til, be fitting.

lík *sn.* body; corpse.

líka *vv.* 3, *w. dat.* please.

líki *sn.* form [lík].

líking *sf.* likeness, similarity [líkr].

líksamr *adj.* gracious

líkr *adj.* like.

lín *sn.* linen; linen headdress.

list *sf.* art.

líta *sv.* 6, look at; regard, consider—'1. til eins.' turn to, acknowledge greeting. lítask *impers.* *w. dat.* seem.

lítask *vv.* 3, look round one [líta].

lítill *adj.* little, small—'lítit veðr,' not very windy weather. lítlu *adv.* by a little, a little.

lítill-ræði *sm.* degradation [ræð].

lítr *sm.* 3, colour, complexion; appearance [líta].

lízk *see* líta.

ljä *vv.* 1, *w. gen. and dat.* lend.

ljösta *sv.* 7, strike, *w. dat. of instr. and acc. of the thing struck*—'1. árum í sæ,' dip the oars into the sea, begin to row.

lofa *vv.* 3, praise.

lōga *vv.* 3, *w. dat.* part with.

logi *wm.* flame.

lokinn *see* lūka.

lopt *sn.* air—'ā l.,' up.

lūka *sv.* 7, lock, close; *impers.* 'l̥ykr einu,' it is finished, exhausted. '1. upp,' unlock, open.

lukla *see* lykill.

lustu *see* ljösta.

lūta *sv.* 7, bend, bow.

lygi *wf.* lie, falsehood.

lykð *sf.* ending—'at lykðum,' finally.

lykill *sm.* key [lūka].

lypta *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* lift [lopt].

lypting *sf.* raised place (castle) on the poop of a warship [lypta].

l̥ysa *vv.* 1, shine.

l̥ysi-gull *sn.* bright gold.

l̥yst *see* ljösta.

lysta *vv.* 1, *impers. w. acc.* desire.

## M.

mā *see* mega.

maðr *sm.* 4, man.

mæla (mæлта) *vv.* 1, speak—'m. við einu,' refuse; suggest.

mær *sf.* virgin, maid.

mætta *see* mega.

magr (-ran) *adj.* thin.

māgr *sm.* kinsman, relation, connection.

makligr *adj.* fitting.

māl *sn.* narrative; *in plur.* poem; proper time, time.

mālmr *sm.* metal.

mann *see* maðr.

mann-fólk *sn.* troops, crew.

mann-hringr *sm.* ring of men.

mannliga *adv.* manly.

margr *adj.* many, much.

mark *sn.* mark; importance.

marka *vv.* 3, infer.

marr *sm.* horse.

mart *see* margr.

matask *vv.* 3, eat a meal.

matr *sm.* 2, food.

mätta *see* mega.

mättr *sm.* 2, might, strength.

með *prp. w. acc. and dat.* with.

meðal *s.* middle—'ā m. *w. gen.* between.

meðan *adv.* whilst.

mega *svv.* can, may.

megin—'gðrum m.,' on the other side; 'gllum m.,' on all sides [corruption of vegum].

meigin-gjarðar *sfpl.* girdle of strength [mega].

meiðmar *sfpl.* treasures.

meiri *see* mikill.



*mæn sn.* necklace, piece of jewelry.  
*menn see maðr.*  
*mēr see ek.*  
*męrgr sm.* 2. marrow.  
*męrki sn.* mark ; banner [mark].  
*mest see mikill.*  
*meta sv.* 5, measure ; estimate.  
*mey see męr.*  
*mið-garðr sm.* (middle enclosure), world.  
*miðgarðs-ormr sm.* world-serpent.  
*miðr adj.* middle.  
*mik see ek.*  
*mikill adj.* big, tall, great. *mikit adv.* much, very.  
*miklu adv.* (*instr.*) much.  
*milli, ā milli, prp.* between, among.  
*minjar sfpl.* remembrance, memorial.  
*minn see ek.*  
*minni see litill.*  
*minnr adv.* less.  
*mis-lika wv.* 3, *w. dat.* displease, not please.  
*missa wf.* loss, want.  
*missa wv.* 1, *w. gen.* lose ; do without.  
*mistil-teinn sm.* mistletoe [teinn, 'twig'].  
*mitt see ek.*  
*mjōðr sm.* 3, mead.  
*mjōk adv.* very.  
*mōðir sf.* 3, mother.  
*mōðr sm.* anger.  
*mętask wv.* 1, meet *intr.* [mōt].  
*męn sf.* mane.  
*morginn sm.* morning.  
*męrk sf.* 3, forest.  
*męrum see marr.*  
*mōt sm.* meeting. *ī mōti prp. w. dat.* against.  
*mętu-neyti sn.* community of food—'leggja m. sitt,' make their provision into a common store [matr ; njōta].  
*mundu see munu.*  
*munnr sm.* mouth.

*munr sm.* difference—'þeim mun,' to that extent.  
*munu wv.* will, may (of futurity and probability).  
*myndi see munu.*  
*myrkr sn.* darkness.  
*myrkr adj.* dark.

## N.

*nā wv.* 1, reach, obtain ; succeed in.  
*nęr adv. w. dat.* near ; nearly. *superl. næst*—'þvī n.,' thereupon.  
*nętr see nętt.*  
*nafn sn.* name.  
*nakkvarr prn.* some, a certain.  
*nakkvat adv.* somewhat ; perhaps.  
*nętt sf.* 3, night.  
*nętt-bōl sm.* night-quarters.  
*nętt-langt adv.* the whole night long.  
*nętt-staðr sm.* night-quarters.  
*nęttúra wf.* nature, peculiarity.  
*nętt-verðr sm.* 2, supper.  
*nauð-syn sf.* necessity.  
*naut see njōta.*  
*neðan adv.* below. *fyrir n. prp. w. dat.* below.  
*nęfja adj.* long-nosed (?).  
*nęfna wv.* 1, name, call. *nęfnask,* name oneself, give one's name as [nafn].  
*nema sv.* 4, take ; begin.  
*nema adv.* except, unless.  
*nest sn.* provisions.  
*nest-baggi sm.* provision-bag.  
*niðr adv.* down, downwards.  
*nīundi adj.* ninth.  
*njōsn sf.* spying ; news.  
*njōsna wv.* 3, spy ; get intelligence.  
*njōta sv.* 7, enjoy, profit.  
*norðr adv.* northwards.  
*nękkvi sm.* vessel, small ship.  
*nū adv.* now ; therefore, so.  
*ný-vaknaðr adj.* (*ptc.*) newly awoke.

nȳr *adj.* new.

nȳta *vv.* 1, profit [njōta].

## O.

oddr *sm.* point.

ōð-fūss *adj.* madly eager.

ōðr *adj.* mad, furious.

ōpa *vv.* 1, shout [ōp, 'shout'].

œrit *adv.* enough; very.

of *prp. w. dat.* over; during; with respect to, about. *adv.* too (of excess).

of *adv.*, often used in poetry as a mere expletive.

of-veikr *adj.* too weak.

ofan *adv.* above; down.

ofan-verðr *adj.* upper, on the top.

ōk *see aka.*

ok *conj.* and; also—'ok . . ok,' both . . and; but.

okkr *see þū.*

opt *adv.* often. *compar.* optar, oftener, again.

ōr *prp. w. dat.* out of.

orð *sn.* word—'i qðru orði,' otherwise.

orðinn *see verða.*

orð-sending *sf.* verbal message.

orð-tak *sn.* expression, word.

ormr *sm.* serpent, dragon; ship with a dragon's head.

orrosta *wf.* battle.

oss *see ek.*

ōtta *wf.* the end of night, just before dawn.

ōttalaust *adj.* without fear.

ōx *see vaxa.*

oxi *wm.* ox.

qðlask *vv.* 3, obtain.

qðru *see annarr.*

ql *sn.* ale.

qldnu *see aldinn.*

qndōttr *adj.* fierce.

qnd-vegi *sn.* high seat, dais.

qnnur *see annar.*

qr *sf.* arrow.

ōr-æfi *sn.* harbourless coast.

ōrendi *sn.* errand.

ōrendi *sn.* holding the breath, breath.

ōrind-reki *sm.* messenger [reka].

ōxn *see oxi.*

## P.

pati *sm.* rumour.

þenningr *sm.* penny.

## R.

rāð *sn.* advice; what is advisable—'sjā eitt at rāði,' consider advisable; plan, policy, resolution.

rāða *sv.* 1, advise, *w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.*; consider, deliberate; undertake, begin *w. prp. til or infin.*; dispose of, have control over *w. prp. fyrir.*

rāða-görð *sf.* deliberation, decision.

rāðugr *adj.* sagacious.

ragna-rökr *sn.* twilight of the gods, end of the world. [ragna *gen. of regin neut. plur.* 'gods.']

ragr *adj.* cowardly.

rāku *see reka.*

rann *see renna.*

rās *sf.* race.

rauðr *adj.* red.

rausn *sf.* magnificence, anything magnificent.

rēð *see rāða.*

reið *sf.* chariot.

reið *see riða.*

reiða *vv.* 1, swing, wield, brandish.

reið-fara *adj.*—'vera vel r.,' have a good passage.

reiði *sn.* trappings, harness.

reiðr *adj.* angry.

reka *sv.* 7, drive; carry out; perform. 'r. af tjöld,' take down awning.

rekkja *wf.* bed.

renna *sv.* 3, run.



rétta *vv.* 1, direct; reach, stretch.  
 r. upp, pull up.  
 rētrr *adj.* right, correct; equitable, fair.  
 reyna *vv.* 1, try, test.  
 reyr-bönd *supl.* the wire with which the arrow-head was bound to the shaft.  
 riða *sv.* 6, *w. dat.* ride.  
 riðu *see* riða.  
 riðlask *vv.* 3, set oneself in motion.  
 ríki *sn.* power; sovereignty, reign.  
 ríkr *adj.* powerful, distinguished.  
 rípti *sn.* linen cloth.  
 rita *vv.* 3, write.  
 rōa *sv.* 1, row.  
 rœða *vv.* 1, talk about, discuss.  
 rōra *see* rōa.  
 rōst *sf.* league.

## S.

sā *prn.* that; he; such, such a one.  
 sā *see* sjā.  
 sær *sm.* sea.  
 sœra *vv.* 1, wound [sār].  
 sæti *sn.* seat [sitja].  
 sætt *sf.* 2, reconciliation, peace.  
 sættask *vv.* 1, be reconciled, agree.  
 saga *wf.* narrative, history, story.  
 sagða *see* segja.  
 saka *vv. impers. w. acc.*—‘hann (acc.) sakaði ekki,’ he was not injured.  
 sakna *vv.* 3, *w. gen.* miss.  
 sāl *sf.* 2, soul.  
 sæld *sn.* gallon.  
 salr *sm.* 2, hall.  
 saman *adv.* together.  
 sami *weak adj.* same.  
 sam-laga *wf.* laying ships together for battle.  
 samt *adv.* together.  
 sannligr *adj.* probable; suitable, right.  
 sannr *adj.* true.  
 sār *sn.* wound.  
 sarr *adj.* wounded.

sat *see* sitja.  
 satt *see* sannr.  
 sē *see* vera.  
 sē *see* sjā.  
 sefask *vv.* 3, be pacified.  
 segja *vv.* 1b, say, relate [saga].  
 segl *sn.* sail.  
 seilask *vv.* 1, stretch *intr.*  
 seinn *adj.* late, slow, tedious.  
 seint *adv.* slowly.  
 selja *vv.* 1, give; sell.  
 sem *adv.* as; *w. subj.* as if; *to strengthen the superl.*—‘sem mest,’ the most possible, as much as possible.  
 senda *vv.* 1, send.  
 sendi-maðr *sm.* messenger.  
 seynn *adv.* at the same time, at once; immediately, forthwith.  
 senn *see* sjā.  
 sēr *see* sik.  
 sēr *see* sjā.  
 sēt *see* sjā.  
 set-berg *sn.* seat-shaped rock, crag [sitja].  
 setja *vv.* 1, set, place. s. fram, launch (a ship). setjask, sit down. setjask upp, sit up [sitja].  
 si-byrða *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* lay a ship alongside another. *neut. plc.* sibyrtr, close up to [borð].  
 sið *adv.* late. *comp.* siðar, later, afterwards. *superl.* siðast, latest, last.  
 siða *wf.* side.  
 siðan *adv.* afterwards, then; since.  
 siðari *adj. comp.* later, second (in order).  
 siðr *sm.* 3, custom.  
 síga *sv.* 6, sink.  
 sigla *wf.* mast [segl].  
 sigla *vv.* 1, sail.  
 siglu-skeið *sn.* middle of a ship.  
 sigr (-rs) *sm.* victory.  
 sigr-öp shout of victory.  
 sik *prn.* oneself.  
 silfr *sn.* silver.  
 sîn *see* sik.

- sinn *sn.* time (of repetition)—  
 ‘einu sinni,’ once, for once. ‘eigi  
 optar at sinni,’ not oftener than  
 that time, i. e. only once.
- sinn *see* sik.
- sitja *sv.* 5, sit. *s.* fyrir, sit in  
 readiness.
- sjā = þessi.
- sjā *sv.* 5, see; ‘*s.* fyrir einu,’ look  
 after, take care of. *impers.* ‘litt  
 sér þat ā, at’ . . . it will hardly be  
 seen that. . . . sjāsk, see one  
 another, meet.
- själfr *prn.* self.
- sjóða *sv.* 7, boil; cook.
- sjön *sf.* sight.
- sjön-hverfing *sf.* ocular delusion.
- skal *see* skulu.
- skalf *see* skjálfa.
- skáli *wm.* hall.
- skammr *adj.* short.
- skap *sn.* state, condition; state of  
 mind, mood, humour.
- skapligr *adj.* suitable, fit.
- skapt *sn.* shaft, handle.
- skar *see* skera.
- skarð *sn.* notch, gap; defect.
- skaut *see* skjöta.
- skæggn *sn.* beard; beak (of a ship).
- skleið *sn.* race-course, running-  
 ground; race—‘taka sk.,’ start  
 in a race.
- skeina *vv.* 1, graze.
- skellr *sm.* knock.
- skemtun *sf.* amusement, enter-  
 tainment [skammr, *literally*  
 ‘shortening (of time)’].
- skera *sv.* 4, cut, cut up; kill  
 (animal).
- skiljask *vv.* 1, separate, part *intr.*
- skillingr *sm.* shilling, coin.
- skilnaðr *sm.* separation, parting.
- skip *sn.* ship.
- skipa *vv.* 3, order, arrange, pre-  
 pare, fit out. ‘sk. til um eitt,’  
 make arrangements for. skip-  
 ask, take one’s place; change,  
 alter *intr.*
- skipa-hærr *sm.* fleet.
- skipan *sf.* arranging; ship’s crew.
- skips-brot *sn.* shipwreck.
- skip-stjórnar-maðr *sm.* (steerer),  
 commander of a ship, captain.
- skjald-borg *sf.* wall of shields,  
 testudo.
- skjálfa *sv.* 3, shake *intr.*
- skjöta *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* shoot, throw,  
 push.
- skjöt-foeri *sn.* swiftness.
- skjöt-leikr *sm.* swiftness.
- skjöt-liga *adv.* swiftly, quick.
- skjötr *adj.* swift, quick. skjött  
*adv.* quickly.
- skjöldr *sm.* 3, shield.
- skógr *sm.* forest, wood.
- skorta *vv.* 1, *impers. w. acc. of*  
*pers. and of thing,* want, fail.
- skot *sn.* shot; missile [skjöta].
- skot-mál *sn.* shot-measure, range.
- skotta *vv.* 3, dangle—sk. við  
 drift (of ships).
- skokull *sm.* shaft (of a cart).
- skömm *sf.* disgrace, shame.
- skor *sf.* hair of the head.
- skreppa *wf.* bag, wallet.
- skulfu *see* skjálfa.
- skulu *swv.* shall.
- skuta *wf.* small ship, cutter.
- skutill *sm.* trencher, small table.
- skutil-sveinn *sm.* page, chamber-  
 lain.
- skutu *see* skjöta.
- skykk *sm.* shake — ‘ganga  
 skykkjum,’ shake.
- skylda *see* skulu.
- skyldr *adj.* obliged, obligatory,  
 bound [skulu].
- skyn *sn.* understanding, insight—  
 ‘kunna, sk.’ understand.
- skynda *vv.* 1, hasten, bring in  
 haste.
- skyndiliga *adv.* hastily, quickly.
- skynsamliga *adv.* intelligently,  
 carefully.
- skýtt *see* skjöta
- slā *sv.* 2, strike. ‘slā eldi ī,’ light  
 a fire.
- slæliga *adv.* sluggishly, weakly.

- slær *adj.* blunt.  
 slær *see* slā.  
 slātr *sm.* meat.  
 sleikja *vv.* lick.  
 sleit *see* slíta.  
 sléttr *adj.* level, smooth; comfortable, easy.  
 slíkr *adj.* such.  
 slíta *sv.* 6, tear—*sl.* upp, pull up; *w. dat.* break (agreement).  
 smæri *see* smār.  
 smār *adj.* small, insignificant.  
 smā-skip *snpl.* small ships.  
 smā-skūta *wf.* small cutter.  
 smjūga *sv.* 7, squeeze through, slip.  
 smugu *see* smjūga.  
 snarpligr *adj.* vigorous.  
 snarpr *adj.* sharp; vigorous.  
 snimma *adv.* early.  
 snōra *see* snūa.  
 snūa, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* turn or (*trans.*) direct; twist, plait. snūask, turn (*intr.*).  
 soðinn *see* sjōða.  
 sœkja *vv.* 1c, seek; go—'s. aptr,' retreat.  
 scemð *sf.* honour [sōma].  
 scetti *see* sœkja.  
 sofa *sv.* 4, sleep.  
 sofna *vv.* 3, go to sleep.  
 sǫgur *see* saga.  
 sǫk *sf.* cause—'fyrir þā s. at' . ., because.  
 sökkva *sv.* 3, sink.  
 söl *sf.* sun.  
 söl-skin *sm.* sunshine.  
 soltinn *adj.* hungry [*ptc.* of 'svelta,' starve].  
 sōma *vv.* 2, *w. dat.*, be suitable, befitting.  
 sōmi *wm.* honour.  
 sonr *sm.* son.  
 sōtt *sf.* illness.  
 sōtta *see* sœkja.  
 sox *snpl.* raised prow of a war-ship.  
 spala *see* spǫlr.  
 sparask *vv.* 2, spare oneself, reserve one's energy.  
 spenna (spenta) *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* of thing, gird, buckle on.  
 spjót *sm.* spear.  
 sporðr *sm.* tail.  
 spori *sm.* spur.  
 spǫlr *sm.* rail.  
 sprakk *see* springa.  
 sprætta *vv.* 1, split.  
 springa *sv.* 3, burst.  
 spurða *see* spyrja.  
 spyrja *vv.* 1b, ask; hear of, learn—'sp. til eins,' have news of, hear of his arrival. spyrjask, be known.  
 spyrna *vv.* 1, kick.  
 staddr *adj.* placed, staying [*ptc.* of 'stęðja,' place].  
 staðr *sm.* place—'ī staðinn,' instead.  
 stafaðr *adj.* (*ptc.*) striped.  
 staf-karl *sm.* (staff-man), beggar.  
 stafn *sm.* prow.  
 stafn-búi *wm.* prow-man.  
 stafn-lē *wm.* grappling-hook.  
 stafr *sm.* 2 (*gen. sg.* stafs), staff, stick.  
 stakk *see* stinga.  
 stallari *sm.* marshall.  
 standa *sv.* 2, stand. st. upp, stand up, rise.  
 starfa *vv.* 3, work.  
 stęfna *vv.* 1, steer; take a course, go.  
 steig *see* stiga.  
 steinn *sm.* stone; jewel.  
 stela *sv.* 4, *w. dat.* of thing and *acc. of pers.* steal, rob.  
 stęndr *see* standa.  
 stęrkliga *adv.* vigorously.  
 stęrkr *adj.* strong.  
 steypa *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* of thing, throw; pull off. steypask, throw oneself.  
 stiga *sv.* 6, advance, walk, go. st. upp, mount (horse).  
 stigr *sm.* path, way  
 stikill *sm.* point.  
 stilla (stilta) *vv.* 1, arrange. st til, arrange, dispose.

stinga *sv.* 3, pierce; 'st. stöfnum at skipi,' run the prow against a ship's side.  
 stirt *adv.* harshly [*neut.* of 'stirðr,' stiff].  
 stöð *see* standa.  
 stœrri *see* stór.  
 stökkva *sv.* 3, spring, rebound, start back.  
 stolinn *see* stela.  
 stōrliga *adv.* bigly, arrogantly.  
 stōr-mannligr *adj.* magnificent, aristocratic.  
 stōr-menni *sn.* great men (collective), aristocracy.  
 stōrr *adj.* big, great. stōrum *adv.* greatly.  
 stōr-ráðr *adj.* (great of plans), ambitious.  
 stōr-skip *sn.* big ship.  
 stōr-virki *sn.* great deed.  
 strā *vv.* 1, strew, cover with straw.  
 strauk *see* strjúka.  
 strēngr *sm.* 2, string.  
 strjúka *sv.* 7, stroke.  
 stund *sf.* period of time, time.  
 stutt *adv.* shortly, abruptly [*neut.* of 'stuttr' short].  
 stýra *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* steer.  
 stýri *sn.* rudder.  
 stýris-hnakki *wm.* top piece of rudder.  
 styrkr *sm.* strength; help.  
 sū *see* sá.  
 suðr *adv.* southward.  
 suðr-ganga *vf.* journey south (to Rome).  
 sukku *see* sökkva.  
 sumar *sn.* summer.  
 sumr *prn.* some.  
 sund *sn.* sound, channel.  
 svā *adv.* so, as; as soon as. 'ok svā,' also.  
 svaf *see* sofa.  
 svara *vv.* 3, *w. dat.* of thing, answer.  
 svardagi *sm.* oath.  
 sveinn *sm.* boy.  
 sveinn-stauli *wm.* small boy.

sveit *sf.* troop.  
 svelga *sv.* 3, swallow, gulp.  
 sverð *sn.* sword.  
 sverðs-hogg *sn.* swordstroke.  
 svipan *sf.* jerk; moment.  
 svipting *sf.* pull, struggle.  
 sýnask *vv.* 1, seem [sjön].  
 syni *see* sonr.  
 systir *sf.* 3, sister.

## T.

taka *vv.* 2, *w. acc.* take, seize, take possession of; *w. inf.* begin; *w. dat.* receive (well, ill, etc.). takask, take place, begin.  
 t. at, choose. t. til, engage in, try. t. upp, take to, choose.  
 tala *vf.* talk, speech.  
 tala *vv.* 3, speak, talk about, discuss.  
 taliðr *see* tēja.  
 tálma *vv.* 3, hinder.  
 tár *sn.* tear.  
 taumar *smpl.* reins.  
 tækinn *see* taka.  
 tēja *vv.* 1b, count, recount; account, consider; relate, say [tala].  
 tēngðir *sfpl.* relationship, connection by marriage.  
 tēngja *vv.* 1, bind, fasten together.  
 tēngsl *snpl.* cable.  
 tíða *vv.* 1, *impers. w. acc.* desire.  
 tíðindi *snpl.* tidings, news.  
 tíðr *adj.* usual, happening—'hvat er títt um þik?' what is the matter with you? títt *adv.* often, quickly—'sem tíðast,' as quickly as possible.  
 tíginn *adj.* of high rank.  
 tigr *sm.*—'fjörir tigr,' forty.  
 til *prp. w. gen.* to; till; for (of use)—'alt er t. vāpna var,' everything that could be used as a missile; for (of object, intention)—'brjóta legg til mērgjar,' break a leg to get at the marrow; with respect to—'til vista var eigi

gott,' they were not well off for provisions.  
 til *adv.* too (of excess).  
 til-visan *sf.* direction, guidance.  
 titt *see* tíðr.  
 tívi *wm.* god.  
 tjald *sn.* tent.  
 tjugu-skægg *sn.* forked beard.  
 tœka *see* taka.  
 tók *see* taka.  
 tønn *sf.* 3, tooth.  
 trani *wm.* crane.  
 trē *sn.* tree.  
 troða *sv.* tread.  
 trog *sn.* trough.  
 tros *sn.* droppings, rubbish.  
 trúa *wf.* faith—'þat veit tr. mīn at . . ,' by my faith.  
 trúa *wv.* 2, *w. dat. of pers.* believe, trust, rely on.  
 tún *sn.* enclosure, dwelling.  
 tveir *num.* two.  
 týna *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lose.  
 typpa *wv.* tie in a top-knot.

## Þ.

þā *see* sã.  
 þā *see* þiggja.  
 þā *adv.* then.  
 þær *see* sã.  
 þakðr *see* þekja.  
 þakka *wv.* 3, *w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.* thank; requite, reward.  
 þambar-skelfir *sm.* bowstring-shaker(?).  
 þann *see* sã.  
 þannig *adv.* thither; so [= þann veg].  
 þar *adv.* there; then; 'þ. af,' etc., thereof. 'þar sem,' since, because. 'þar til,' until.  
 þarf *see* þurfa.  
 þat *see* sã.  
 þau *see* sã.  
 þegar *adv.* at once. 'þ. er,' as soon as.  
 þeginn *see* þiggja.  
 þegja *wv.* 1b, be silent.  
 þeim *see* sã.  
 þeir, þeirra *see* sã.  
 þekja *wv.* 1b, roof.  
 þekkjja *wv.* 1, notice. þekkjask, take pleasure in; accept.  
 þēr *see* þū.  
 þess *see* sã.  
 þess *adv. w. comp.* the, so much the.  
 þessi *prn.* this.  
 þiggja *sv.* 5, receive.  
 þik *see* þū.  
 þing *sn.* meeting, parliament.  
 þinn *see* þū.  
 þit *see* þū.  
 þjóð *sf.* nation, race.  
 þō *adv.* though, yet.  
 þokð *see* þekja.  
 þökk *sf.* thanks, gratitude [þakka].  
 þola *wv.* 2, endure, put up with.  
 þora *wv.* 2, dare.  
 þorf *sf.* need.  
 þorrinn *see* þverra.  
 þótt *adv.* though [= þō at].  
 þotta *see* þykkja.  
 þraut *see* þrjōta.  
 þreifask *wv.* 3, grope, feel.  
 þreyta *wv.* 1, make exertions, try.  
 þriði *adj.* third.  
 þriðjungr *sm.* third.  
 þrír *num.* three.  
 þrjōta *sv.* 7, *impers. w. acc. of pers.* come to an end, fail.  
 þrūðugr *adj.* mighty.  
 þū *prn.* thou.  
 þumlungr *sm.* thumb of glove.  
 þunn-vangi *wm.* temple (of head).  
 þurð *sm.* diminution.  
 þurfa *savv. often impers.* require, need.  
 þurr *adj.* dry.  
 þurs *sm.* giant.  
 þverra *sv.* 3, diminish.  
 þvers *adv.* across.  
 þvī *see* sã.  
 þvī *adv.* therefore; *w. compar.* the, so much the more.  
 þvilíkr *adj.* such.

**þykkja** *vv.* 1c, seen, be considered. 'þykkir einum fyrir,' there seems to be something in the way, one hesitates. 'myndi mér fyrir þ. i,' I should be displeased. **þykkjask**, think.  
**þykk** *adj.* thick, close.  
**þynna** *vv.* 1, make thin. **þynnask** get thin.  
**þyrstr** *adj.* (*ptc.*) thirsty.

## U.

**ū-fœra** *wf.* impassable place; fix, difficulty.  
**ū-friðr** *sm.* hostility, war.  
**ū-grynni** *sn.* countless number [grunnr, 'bottom'].  
**ū-happ** *sn.* misfortune.  
**ū-hreinn** *adj.* impure.  
**um** *prp. w. acc.* around, about, over; *of time* in, at; *of superiority* beyond; concerning, about.  
**um-ráð** *sn.* advice, help.  
**um-sjá** *sf.* care.  
**una** *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* be contented—'u. illa,' be discontented.  
**undan** *prp. w. dat., adv.* away (from).  
**undarliga** *adv.* strangely.  
**undarlig** *adj.* strange.  
**undir** *prp. w. acc. and dat.* under.  
**undr** *sn.* wonder.  
**ungr** *adj.* young.  
**unninn** *see vinna.*  
**unz** *adv.* until.  
**upp** *adv.* up.  
**upp-ganga** *wf.* boarding (ship).  
**upp-haf** *sn.* beginning [hefja].  
**upp-himinn** *sm.* high heaven.  
**uppi** *adv.* up; at an end.  
**urðu** *see verða.*  
**ūt** *adv.* out. *comp.* utar, outer, outwards, farther away.  
**utan** *adv.* outside; outwards.  
**utan-ferð** *sf.* journey abroad.  
**utar** *see üt.*  
**ūti** *adv.* outside, out on the sea.  
**ūt-lauss** *sf.* ransom.  
**ū-vinr** *sm.* enemy.

## V.

**vægð** *sf.* forbearance.  
**vænn** *adj.* likely, to be expected.  
**væri** *see vera.*  
**vætr** *neut.* nothing.  
**vaka** *vv.* 3, be awake, wake up.  
**vakna** *vv.* 3, awake.  
**vald** *sn.* power, control.  
**val-kyrja** *sf.* chooser of the slain, war-goddess [kjōsa].  
**valr** *sm.* corpses on the battle-field.  
**vān** *sf.* hope, expectation, probability.  
**vandræða-skāld** *sn.* the 'awkward' poet, the poet who is difficult to deal with.  
**vandræði** *snpl.* difficulty.  
**vangi** *wm.* cheek.  
**vānr** *adj.* accustomed.  
**vāpn** *sn.* weapon.  
**vāpna-burð** *sm.* bearing weapons, shower of missiles.  
**vāpn-lauss** *adj.* without weapons.  
**var** *see vera.*  
**vār** *sn.* spring.  
**vār** *see ek.*  
**vara** *vv.* 2, *impers. w. acc. of pers.* —'mik varði,' I expected.  
**varð** *see verða.*  
**varði** *see vęrja.*  
**vargr** *sm.* wolf.  
**variðr** *see vęrja.*  
**varla** *adv.* scarcely.  
**varnaðr** *sm.* goods, merchandise.  
**vāru** *see vera.*  
**vatn** *sn.* water.  
**vaxa** *sv.* 2, grow; increase.  
**veðr** *sn.* weather.  
**vegr** *sm.* road; way, manner; direction, side; *in composition*, region, tract, land.  
**veik** *see vikja.*  
**veit** *see vita.*  
**veita** *vv.* 1, give, grant; make (re-sistance, etc.).  
**vękja** *vv.* 1b, wake [vaka].  
**věl** *sf.* artifice, cunning.  
**vęlja** *vv.* 1b, choose.



vendi *see* vöndr.

vēr *see* ek.

vera *sv.* exist; remain, stay, happen; be. 'hvat lätum hafði verit,' what had caused the noise. *v. at*, be occupied with.

verð *sn.* worth, value; price.

verða *sv.* 3, happen; . happen to come. 'v. fyrir einum,' come in one's way, appear before one; become; come into being, be; 'v. til eins,' be ready for, undertake; *w. infn.* be obliged, must. 'nū er ā orðit mikit fyrir mēr,' now I have come into a great perplexity, difficulty. *v. at*, happen.

verðr *adj.* worth; important.

ver-gjarn *adj.* desirous of a husband, loose.

verit *see* vera.

vert *see* verðr.

verja *vv.* 1b, defend—'v. baki,' defend with the back, turn one's back on.

verja *vv.* 1b, dress; lay out money, invest.

verk *sn.* work, job.

verr *sm.* man; husband.

verr *adv. comp.* worse. *superl.* verst, worst.

veröld *sf.* world.

vestan *adv.* from the west. 'v. fyrir' *w. gen. or acc.*, west of.

vestr *adv.* westwards.

vetr *sm.* winter; year.

vøx *see* vaxa.

vøxti *see* vøxtr.

við *prp. w. acc.* by, near; towards (of place and time); with (of various relations). *w. dat.* towards, at (laugh at, etc.); in exchange for, for.

viða *adv.* widely, far and wide, on many sides.

viðar-teinungr *sm.* tree-shoot, plant.

við-bragð *sn.* push.

viðr *sm.* 3, tree.

viðr *adj.* wide, broad.

við-skipti *snpl.* dealings.

við-taka *wf.* reception; resistance.

vígja *vv.* 1, consecrate, hallow.

vīgr *adj.* warlike, able-bodied.

viking *sf.* piracy, piratical expedition.

vikingr *sm.* pirate.

víkja *sv.* 6, turn, move, go.

vilja *svv.* will.

villi-eldr *sm.* wildfire, conflagration.

vinátta *wf.* friendship.

vináttu-mäl *snpl.* assurances of friendship.

vinna *sv.* 3, do, perform; win, conquer. *vinnask til*, suffice.

vinr *sm.* 2, friend.

virðing *sf.* honour [verðr].

vísa *vv.* 2, *w. dat.* show, guide.

víss *adj.* wise; certain.

vissa *see* vita.

vist *sf.* 2, board and lodging; provisions.

vit *see* ek.

vita *svv.* know; be turned in a certain direction. *v. fram*, see into futurity.

víti *sn.* punishment, penalty.

vítis-horn *sn.* penalty-horn (whose contents were drunk as a punishment).

vitkask *vv.* 3, come to one's senses.

vittr (-ran) *adj.* wise.

vøllr *sm.* 3, plain, field.

vöndr *sm.* 3, twig, rod.

vörn *sf.* defence, resistance.

vøxtr *sm.* 3, growth, stature.

vreiðr = reiðr.

## Y.

yðr *see* þū.

yfir *prp. w. acc. and dat.* over [ofan].

ymiss *adj.* various, different.

ymr *sm.* rumbling noise.

ytri *adj. comp.* outer. *superl.*

yztr, outside(st) [ūt].





## PROPER NAMES.

Āki *sm.*

Āsa-þórr *sm.* (divine) Thor.

Āstriðr *sf.*

Auðun *sm.*

Baldr (-rs) *sm.*

Barði *wm.* 'the Ram' (name of a ship).

Bil-skirnir *sm.*

Brisinga-męn *sm.* Freyja's necklace.

Burizleifr *sm.*

Dāins-leif *sf.* relic of Dāinn ['leif,' leaving, heritage].

Dana-konungr *sm.* king of the Danes.

Danir *simpl.* the Danes.

Dan-męrk *sf.* 3, Denmark.

Draupnir *sm.*

Einarr *sm.*

Eindriði *wm.*

Eiríkr *sm.*

Erlingr *sm.*

Fęn-salr *sm.* 2.

Finnr *sm.*

Finskr *adj.* Finnish.

Freyja *wf.*

Freyr *sm.*

Frigg *sf.* wife of Odin.

Fulla *wf.* Frigg's handmaid.

Geira *wf.*

Gimsar *fpl.*

Gjallar-brü *sf.* the bridge over the river Gjöll.

Gjöll *sf.* 'the Resounder,' the river of Hell.

Gręn-land *sm.* Greenland.

Gullin-bursti *wm.* 'Golden-bristle.'

Gull-toppr *sm.* 'Gold-top.'

Hā-ey *sf.* 'High-island.'

Hākon *sm.*

Hall-freðr *sm.*

Haraldr *sm.*

Hēðinn *sm.*

Heim-dallr *sm.*

Hęl *sf.* the goddess of the infernal regions.

Hęr-mōðr *sm.*

Hildr *sf.* ['hildr,' war].

Hjaðninga-víg *sm.* battle of the Hjaðnings.

Hjarrandi *wm.*

Hlōriði *wm.* the Thunderer, Thor.

Hęgni *wm.*

Hring-horni *wm.* 'Ring-prowed.'

Hyrningr *sm.*

Hyrrokin *sf.*

Hęðr *sm.*

Īs-land *sm.* Iceland.

Īsland-fęrð *sf.* journey to Iceland.

Īslęnzkr *adj.* Icelandic.

Jōms-borg *sf.*

Jōms-vikingar *simpl.* the pirates of Jōmsborg.

Kol-björn *sm.*

Laufey *sf.*

Litr *sm.*

Loki *wm.*

Möð-guðr *sf.*

Mœri *wf.*

Nanna *wf.*

Nepr *sm.*

Njarðar *see* Njörðr.

Njörðr *sm.*

Nóa-tún *smpl.*

Noregr *sm.* Norway [= norð-vegr].

Oku-þörr *sm.* Thor (the driver)  
[aka].

Ölāfr *sm.*

Öðinn *sm.* Odin.

Orkn-eyjar *sfpl.* Orkneys.

Rōma-borg *sf.* Rome.

Rūm-ferli *wm.* pilgrim to Rome  
[fara].

Rōskva *wf.*

Sax-land *sm.* Saxony, Germany.

Sif *sf.*

Sigríðr *sf.*

Sig-valdi *wm.*

Skjälgr *sm.*

Skrýmir *sm.*

Sleipnir *sm.*

Sliðrug-tanni *wm.* [tōnn].

Sœnskr *adj.* Swedish.

Sveinn *sm.*

Svíá-konungr *sm.* king of Sweden.

Svíar *smpl.* Swedes.

Svíá-vældi *sm.* Sweden [vald].

Sví-þjóð *sf.* Sweden.

Svöldr (-rar) *sf.* island of Svolder,  
near Rügen.

Tann-gnjöstr *sm.* [tōnn].

Tann-grisnir *sm.* [tōnn].

Tryggvi *wm.* 'Trusty.'

Þjálfi *wm.*

Þórir *sm.*

Þor-kæll *sm.*

Þórr *sm.* Thor.

Þor-steinn *sm.*

Þrúð-vangar *smpl.* 'plains of  
strength.'

Þrymr *sm.*

Þökk *sf.*

Ūlfr *sm.*

Ūtgarða-loki *wm.*

Ūt-garðr *sm.* Ūt-garðar *pl.* 'outer  
enclosure,' world of the giants.

Vanir *smpl.* race of Gods.

Vār *sf.* goddess of betrothal and  
marriage.

Vest-firzkr *adj.* of the west firths  
(in Iceland).

Vík *sf.* 'the Bay,' the Skagerak  
and the Christiania fjord.

Vinda-snekkja *wf.* Wendish ship.

Vind-land *sm.* Wendland.

Vindr *smpl.* the Wends.

Ving-þórr *sm.* name of Thor.

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